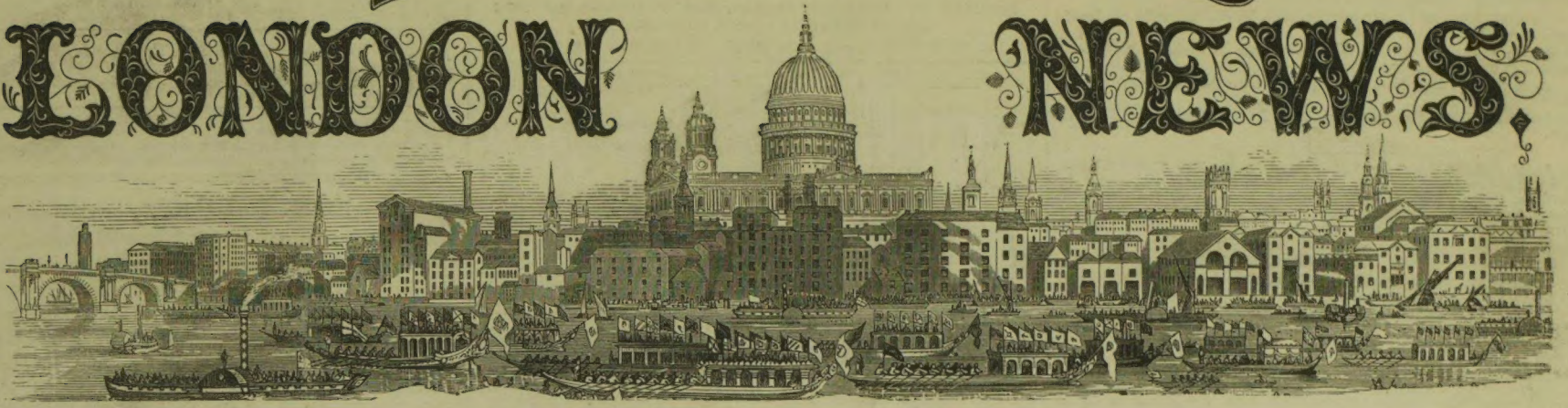


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

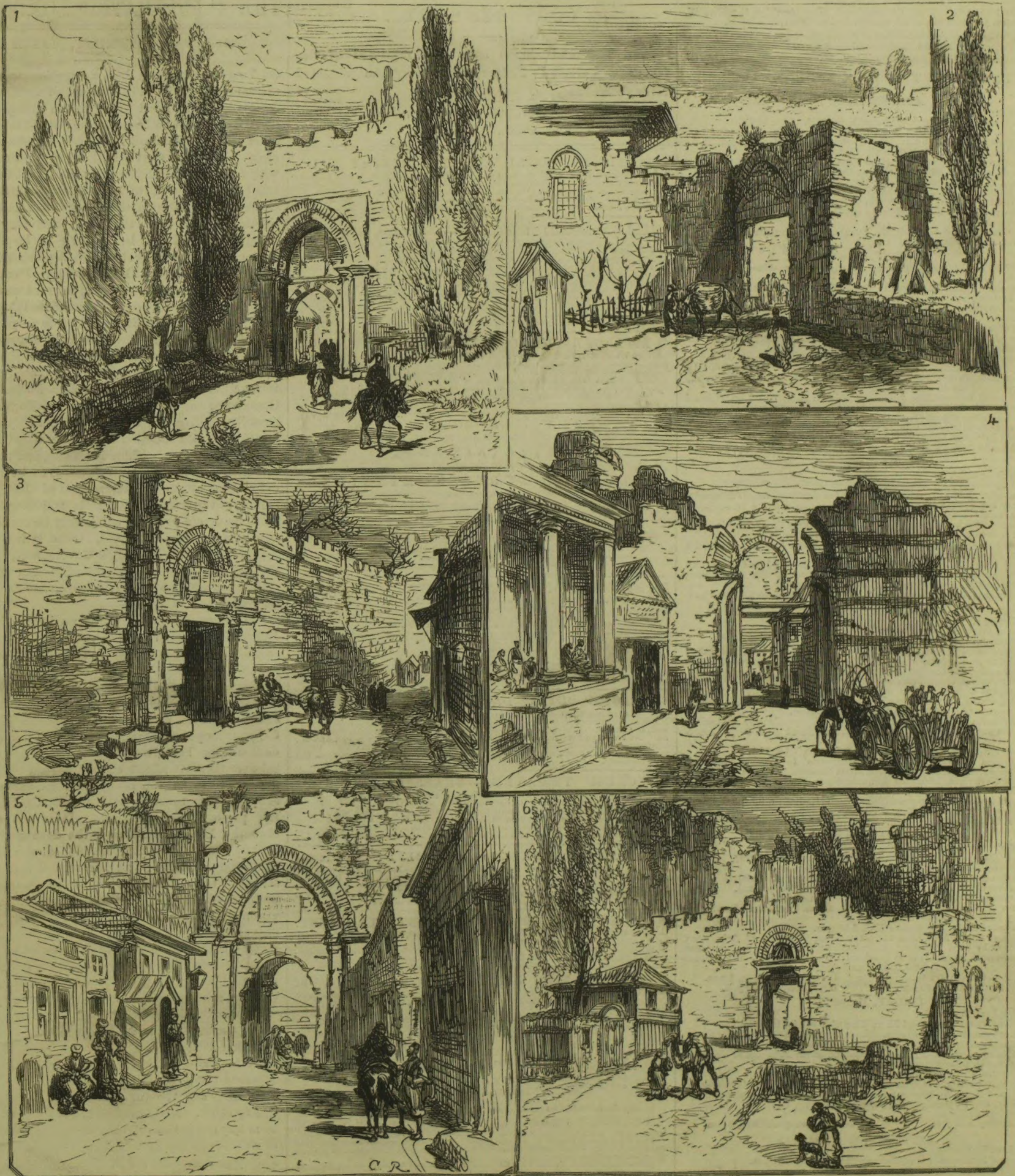


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1966.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



1. Yedi Kouleh (Gate of the Seven Towers).
4. Top Kapousi (Gate of the Cannonade).

2. Egri Kapou (Crooked Gate).
5. Edrene Kapousi (Adrianople Gate).

3. Samatia Kapou (Sandbank Gate).
6. Mevlanch Yeni Kapousi.

THE GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., Countess Percy, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at 84, Cavendish-road, N.W., the wife of James Roberts Brown, F.R.C.S., of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Frankville, Bebbington, near Birkenhead, the wife of Robert B. Moore, solicitor, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at 3, Hamilton-place, the Countess of Dalkeith, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at 7, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, Lady Caroline Jenkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Brampton, Cumberland, by the Rev. H. Whitehead, Hugh Fletcher-Campbell, youngest son of the late H. Fletcher-Campbell, of Bequhore, Stirlingshire, to H. Nina, eldest daughter of the late J. E. Douglas Stewart, and granddaughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B.
On the 8th inst., at Motcombe church, by the Rev. E. H. Stapleton, T. Merthyr Guest, Esq., to the Lady Theodora Grosvenor.
On the 13th inst., at Sand Hutton, by the Rev. Charles M. Thompson, Rector of Claydon, Bucks, and the Rev. David Akenhead, Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, of Kilwick Priory, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, Robert Lovell Evans, of 31 and 33, Old-street, youngest son of the late Joseph Evans, of Newgate-street, in the 55th year of his age. Interred at Highgate Cemetery, March 15, 1877.
On the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, T. Talbot Pury, F.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., aged 65. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 28th ult., at his residence, Entre Quintas, Oporto, Alexander John Grant, Esq. Banff papers please copy.
On the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, Caroline, widow of the late John Marshall Davies, Esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., at the house of her son-in-law, Captain Schrumptz Itzehoe Holstein, deeply regretted by all who knew her.
On Jan. 14, at his residence, Dawes Point, Sydney, New South Wales, Henry Sykes, aged 55 years, late of H.M. 99th.
On the 11th inst., at Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire, the Hon. W. J. Coventry, youngest son of the seventh Earl of Coventry, aged 80.
* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) born, 1849.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. D. Simpson, Rector of St. Matthew's, City; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. E. L. Shelford, Rector of St. Matthew's, Clapton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Temple.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Magee.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Adelbert Anson, M.A., Rector of Woolwich.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, MARCH 19.
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, annual meeting Mansion House, noon.
Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (M. Sauvage on Arabic Weights and Measures).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Tylor on Waves and Tides).
Society of Engineers, 7 p.m. (Discussion on the Mechanical Firing of Steam-Boilers).
British Fisheries Society, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 4 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., (Mr. R. H. Carpenter on the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, Sherborne).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Haviland on Physical Geography in Relation to Social Science).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. A. Castle Cleary on a New Analysis and Scientific Solution of the Problem of Language).
Home for Little Boys, thirteenth anniversary, music at Albert Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Races: Lincoln Spring Meeting (three days). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Equal day and night.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
Iron and Steel Institute, annual meeting for elections, &c., Westminster Palace Hotel, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Transmission of Motive Power to Distant Points; Mr. J. B. Redman on the Thames).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Captain P. G. Craige on the Cost of English Local Government).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Messrs. Charles G. Danford and Edward R. Alston on the Mammals of Asia Minor; papers by Mr. A. G. Butler, Professor A. H. Garrod, and Mr. Edward Bartlett).
Chemical Society, dinner, Willis's Rooms. Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Vernal Equinox.
Marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.
Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
National Rifle Association, winter meeting, at the United Service Institution (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair), 2.30 p.m.
Caledonian Asylum Corporation, general court, 1 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Rev. Herbert A. Boys on Observations at Patras, Greece, 1874-5; papers by Messrs. E. H. Scott and S. H. Miller).
Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall (last of the series).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Syer Cuming on Ancient Needles and Needle-cases; Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock on a Crypt at Aldgate, recently demolished).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Vital Air).
Iron and Steel Institute, at the Civil Engineers' Institution, inaugural address by the President, Dr. C. William Siemens, 10.30 a.m.
College of Physicians, Lumen Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. George Johnson, on the Muscular Arteries), and on Friday.
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, seventy-first anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Count Van Bylandt, the Netherlands Ambassador, in the chair). Geological Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Moon's first quarter, 1.9 p.m.
William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, born, 1797.
Iron and Steel Institute, 10.30 a.m. (papers and discussions).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Wm. Pole on the Theory of Music).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. K. Clifford on Spinoza).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Warwick on Early Mezzotint Engravings).
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Naval Architects, annual meeting at Society of Arts, noon (address by Lord Hampton, the president); papers on Ships of War by Messrs. N. Barnaby, E. J. Reed, and M. Scott; 7 p.m., on Merchant Shipping, by Messrs. Scott Russell and others.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

Cambridge Lent Term ends.
Accession of Victor Emmanuel II. as King of Sardinia, 1849.
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Seasons").
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Phene Spiers on Roman Baths, 9).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on the Influence of Chemical Constitution upon Refraction of Light).
United Service Institution, 8 p.m.
British Iron Trade Association, annual meeting, Civil Engineers' Institution.
Institution of Naval Architects, noon (on Armour and Armament of Ships of War, &c.); 7 p.m. (on Maritime Engineering, &c.)
Liverpool Steeplechase.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

Oxford Lent Term ends.
Universities' Eight-oared Boat-Race on the Thames, 8.30 a.m.
Institution of Naval Architects, noon (on Ships of War, &c., by Mr. Latimer Clark and others).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Damp and Dry Soils).
Geologists' Association, visit to the British Museum, 2.30 p.m. (directors, Mr. H. Woodward and Mr. W. Davies).
Cambridge Horse Show. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Force.		
March 17	30.07	35.9	31.2	84	9	40.8	33.4	SW. NW. N.	405	0.00	0.00
18	29.953	34.4	24.4	70	4	39.8	32.2	N.	398	0.00	0.00
19	30.077	36.0	28.0	75	7	41.4	31.9	NNW. N. NW.	162	0.00	0.00
20	30.082	33.9	27.3	79	6	40.4	29.5	SSW. SE. SSE.	185	0.00	0.00
21	30.171	34.8	24.4	69	—	41.8	26.5	SE. SSW.	122	0.00	0.00
22	30.171	41.7	37.4	86	9	49.0	32.1	SW. WSW. W.	395	0.00	0.00
23	29.790	46.5	41.8	83	10	48.8	43.1	W. WNW. W.	353	0.00	0.00

* Melted snow registered 0.120 inches.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.394	29.917	30.005	30.103	30.226	29.889	29.775
Temperature of Air	38.9°	35.2°	38.9°	35.0°	35.4°	41.8°	47.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	33.9°	32.0°	33.5°	32.5°	31.8°	40.8°	42.4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	N.	NNE.	SW.	SE.	WSW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 48	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 50	5 5	5 20
4 48	5 4	5 20	5 35	5 50	6 5	6 20

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 23, at 7.30, Haydn's Oratorio, "THE SEASONS." Principal Vocalists—Madame Blanche Cole, Mr. Cunningham, and Signor Roli. Organist, Mr. Widdow. Tickets, 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 75s., 100s. Area, Reserved in Rows 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Stalls, 10s. 6d. The Forty-fifth Annual Passion Week Performance of Handel's MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28. Tickets now ready, 6, Exeter Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cusins.—THIRD CONCERT, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Eight. The incidental music to Goethe's "Faust"—the Third Part (Schumann)—Principal Parts by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Worell-Duval, Mrs. Irene Ware, Miss Bellingbrooke, Miss Kate Steel, Miss Renner, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Henry Pope, and Chorus of 180 Voices; Terzetto, "Tremati empiti tunc!" (Beethoven); Overture, "Parisina" (W. S. Bennett); Choral Fantasia, for Piano-forte, Chorus, and Orchestra (Beethoven)—Piano-forte, Miss Agnes Zimmerman; Scene, "Liebes-tod"—"Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner)—Mr. Osgood; Overture, "Der Freischütz" (Weber). Stalls (Area or Balcony), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84 New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists: Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Frances Brooke, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Piano-forte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 205, Regent-street.

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Patron, her Majesty the Queen.—Eighth Annual Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, which will, with the permission of Colonel Henderson, C.B., Commissioner of Police, be given, in Aid of the Funds of the Orphanage, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 23, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Edith Wynne and Miss Banks. Miss Emily Wood, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. John Child, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Wm. Mr. Walter Clifford, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Solo Instrumentalists: Piano-forte, Miss Ellen Bliss; Flute, Mr. David Keppel. The Band of the A Division of the Metropolitan Police. Bandmaster, Mr. W. Dickinson. Conductors, Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. F. J. Hunt. Reserved Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY

and during the Week (Saturday excepted), at 6.45, TEN OF 'EM; at 7.30, HASKA—Mr. G. C. Fenton, J. Johnstone, Douglas Evans, Misses C. Nott, Clara Jacks, &c. At 9.10, CORDIAN BROTHERS—Louis and Fabian del Franchi, Mr. H. Sinclair. On SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 24, THE COLLEEN BAWN. Prices from 1d. to 25s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 6.45. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING

RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45, KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Leat; Bateman; Scenery by Hawes Graven, Music by R. Stopford. Preceded, at seven, by the LOTTERY TICKET. The Theatre will be closed from March 25 to Easter Monday, when there will be a Morning Performance of LEAH, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week consists of the Number and Supplement only; but with our next Issue, on March 24, will be presented a COLOURED PICTURE, entitled "CROSS-COUNTRY COLOURS," from a Painting by J. Sturgess. The Number and Supplement, consisting of Twenty-four Pages, will contain the customary number of Fine-Art and News Engravings, including Portraits of the Oxford and Cambridge Crews, Reviews of Books, Music, the Theatres, National Sports, Lectures at the Royal Institution, and other matters of interest; with THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

On Tuesday afternoon last a question was put in nearly the same terms in both Houses of Parliament, by Earl Granville and Lord Hartington respectively, which elicited in the one House from Lord Derby, and in the other from Sir Stafford Northcote, substantially the same reply. It was to the effect that negotiations are going on with regard to the Eastern Question, that a communication had been addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Government of Russia, that it was then under serious consideration, and that the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hoped before long to be able to make a statement on the subject which at present the position of affairs did not warrant him in doing. The communication to which Sir Stafford Northcote referred can be none other than that of which General Ignatieff and Count Schouvaloff have been the intermediaries. Its main purport is understood to have been that the Government of Russia, earnestly desirous of acting in concert with the other signatory Powers, will demobilise its army on condition that they will agree to maintain the terms of settlement insisted upon at the Conference and press them upon the Porte. Those terms have been divested of everything likely to offend the pride, to excite the distrust, or to contradict the policy of any of the Powers. There is no mention made in them of coercion. Moral pressure is alone to be relied on. No definite period for the reformation of the Turks in regard to the government of Bulgaria and Bosnia is fixed. A more moderate proposal can hardly be conceived. So it is regarded on the Continent, so it is hoped it will be regarded by her Majesty's Government, and so, for the present, at all events, the Eastern Question will be closed and an interval of peace—possibly a permanent peace—will be secured.

There would appear to be no imperative reason why England should refuse her consent to the Russian Proposal. Its substance may be thus stated—that a closing protocol, in which will be recorded the points of the Programme of the Conference which had received the adherence of all the Powers, including Turkey, shall be signed by them as a fitting conclusion of their work at Constantinople, declaring that they reserve the power of deliberating hereafter on the mode of action which it behoves them to adopt should the Ottoman Government not conform to the obligations imposed on it by the adoption of reforms and modifications contained in the present final protocol. It is not a *sine qua non* that the Porte should sign the document. It would be greatly to her own interest, indeed, should she make up her mind to do so; but her refusal will not in any way seriously alter the decision of the Powers. It is quite understood that the questions of the Commission of Supervision and the nomination of Governors will remain in abeyance. The Powers will speedily resume their diplomatic action with a view to influence the Porte through their Ambassadors, and to exact from Turkey the full and practical adoption of those reforms which constitute the existing solution of the Eastern Question.

It will be seen at once that the object of this Protocol is the transference from Russia of her assumed responsibility in relation to the Christian subjects of the Porte from herself, as a single Power, to the United Powers of Europe. It leaves her at freedom, as it does all her co-signatories, to judge when the time shall have come for more active intervention. It relieves her, however, as it does them, from any obligation to carry that judgment into execution of the expediency of which each Power will be at perfect liberty to decide for itself. It merely puts upon record a public sanction of the conclusions arrived at by the Constantinople Conference, and agreed to by the Turkish Government as just and necessary; and, omitting the right of any one of the Powers to require the reassembly of the Conference whenever it may be deemed needful to

take such steps as may appear to be indispensable to secure just government for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. For the present, the idea of coercion is abandoned. Should the Powers agree upon some final form of giving public sanction to such Resolutions of the Conference as have been already acquiesced in by Turkey, Russia will demobilise her forces, the Powers will resume diplomatic correspondence with the Porte, and Turkey will have another—perhaps a last—chance of redeeming herself from anarchy and ruin.

No one, however, can shut his eyes to the fact that the proposal of Russia, if assented to by the Powers, will effect rather an evasion than a settlement of the Eastern Question. When her Troops have been disbanded, and when Russia has reduced her military establishments to their peace footing, the settlement of Turkish affairs will mainly depend upon herself. Can she do what is expected of her? or, if she can, will she do it? Under the watchful eye of the Signatory Powers she may perhaps exert herself to some temporary good effect. It is to be doubted, however, whether she will seize the proffered opportunity of so arranging her affairs as to conciliate the goodwill of Europe. She has done nothing towards the attainment of that end as yet. In no particular have her Agents in the Provinces foregone their customary habits of extortion and tyranny. Bulgaria is much as Bulgaria was a twelvemonth since. Bosnia and Herzegovina are reported to be worse off than they were. The government which should be a protection for the innocent and the weak is their main terror. Criminality finds its chief support where it should meet with condign punishment. Not Christians alone, but Mohammedans, suffer under the present system, which is little better than one of legal brigandage. It can hardly be expected that the oligarchy of Pashas by the members of which the subjects of the Sultan are preyed upon should voluntarily consent to give up, or even to limit, the ascendancy they have attained. The Eastern Question, so far as it depends upon them, threatens to become a perennial question. If it is not now taken in hand by the Powers, as it was the confident expectation of Europe that it would be, it is not on account of any special tenderness for Turkish interests. There are other dangers demanding consideration—dangers which lie beyond the redistribution of political authority in the Turkish Provinces. It is of these that European statesmen are most afraid, for no one can foresee how far war in the East might not be speedily eclipsed by a war in the West. Europe is not at ease. Local irritation just now might readily be followed by general inflammation. England, we hope, may accede to Russian proposals. A few months' rest may do much to restore a healthier condition of public affairs; and, should this be the case, it is not by any means impossible that a calmer mind may be brought to the consideration of the Eastern Question, and a better opportunity be presented for its final settlement.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Wednesday week, at Windsor Castle, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, and Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Horsford. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty the next day. Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, General Lord Strathnairn, Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph were included in the Royal dinner party; and on Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, performed by the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Monday for town. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace. Prince Leopold was unable to accompany the Queen to London on account of a strain to his knee. Her Majesty held a Levée, as hereinafter described. Viscountess Clifden dined with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal School of Art-Needlework at South Kensington, where she was received by Princess Christian, president; Miss L. Wade, lady superintendent; and Miss Hawarth, secretary of the school. The Queen, after having inspected the various works on exhibition, was presented by the president with a bouquet on behalf of the staff and lady-workers of the school. Her Majesty afterwards visited Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio to inspect the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, which Sir Albert Sassoon intends to present to the city of Bombay. Later in the day the Queen drove to Kensington Palace, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Teck, and also to the Hon. Harriet Phipps, at her apartments there. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice were present at an afternoon performance, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan, at the Gaiety Theatre. Princess Christian dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre.

On Wednesday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Zoological Society's Gardens; they were conducted round the gardens by Mr. A. Bartlett (superintendent), and inspected the animals brought from India by the Prince of Wales. The Queen held a Drawingroom, as described below. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty at the Palace.

The Court has returned to Windsor Castle. Prince Leopold remains at the castle.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded the Countess of Errol as Lady in Waiting, and Lord de Ros and Captain C.

E. Phipps have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice was present. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Erroll, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with plush, chenille, and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a crown of diamonds and pearls. Her Majesty also wore two rows of large pearls, a brooch and earrings of pearls and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of red figured silk, trimmed with Brussels lace. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the ribbon and star of St. Katherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The principal members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. The Levée was very numerously attended, and about 200 presentations were made to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Her Majesty entered the Throne-Room, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the other Royal personages.

The Queen wore a dress with a train of black satin embroidered in silk, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace of large uncut Oriental rubies set in diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, and diamond earrings; the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. Her Majesty's dress was embroidered at the Royal School of Art-Needlework.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of white silk trimmed with floss embroidery, and white striped velvet train. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, turquoises and diamonds. Her Royal Highness also wore the star of St. Katherine of Russia, the order of St. Isabelle of Portugal, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

In the diplomatic circle, which was attended also by various ladies of the families of the several members of the corps, some presentations took place; and in the general circle about 120 presentations were made to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House from Melton Mowbray, on Saturday last; his Royal Highness hunted with the Cottesmore hounds during his visit. This was the fourteenth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, went to the Opéra Comique Theatre in the evening. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their sons, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Bishop of Ely, for the Bishop of Worcester, officiated. On Monday the Prince presided, at Marlborough House, at a committee of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Fine-Arts Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition, and attended the Queen's Levée. The Prince and Princess gave a ball in the evening at Marlborough House. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck and Count and Countess Gleichen were present. Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were unavoidably prevented from being present. Invitations to the number of about 500 were issued. The string band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess were present at a *matinée dramatique* given at the Gaiety Theatre by Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner, at Willis's Rooms, given in aid of the funds of the Deaf and Dumb School, in Fitzroy-square. Previous to the dinner the director of the school, Mr. Van Praagh, accompanied by some of the pupils, attended at Marlborough House and explained the method of oral instruction for the deaf and dumb to his Royal Highness and Princes Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. On Wednesday the Prince attended the Queen's Drawingroom, and the Princess visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Palermo on Monday.

Princess Christian presided, yesterday week, at the meeting of the ladies' committee of the Adult Orphan Institution, in Regent's Park.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne dined with Earl and Countess Delawarr on Tuesday.

The Duke of Connaught hunted with the Ward Union Hounds, near Dublin, last week, and dined with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at Dublin Castle. The Duke was present at the State Ball given by their Excellencies, on Monday, at the castle.

The Duke of Cambridge, although much better after his illness, is still troubled with a cough.

The Duchess of Teck is confined to her residence at Kensington Palace from a bronchial attack.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Earl Granville, Lady Harriet Lindsay, Lord and Lady Abercromby, and Lady Northcote. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, after which he held a Levée.

Mr. Merthyr and Lady Theodora Guest returned to Motcombe House, on Monday, from Canford Manor. Among the numerous gifts Lady Theodora received on her marriage were, from the King of Hanover, a basket of beautiful roses from Paris; from the Queen of the Netherlands, a jewelled china casket; and from the Duchess of Cambridge, a Dresden china *déjeuner service*.

The marriage of Lord Arthur W. Hill, second son of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, and Miss Fortescue Harrison, daughter of Mr. Fortescue Harrison, M.P. for Kilmarnock, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington. The bridesmaids were the Misses Fortescue Harrison,

her three sisters; and Lady Olivia Taylour, niece of the bridegroom. Viscount Newry was best man. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with old Genoese point, and she wore a wreath of orange-flowers; her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale blue silk costumes, with lace caps and fichus. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.A., Rector of East Hampstead, Berks, assisted by the Rev. Joseph P. Waldo, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's.

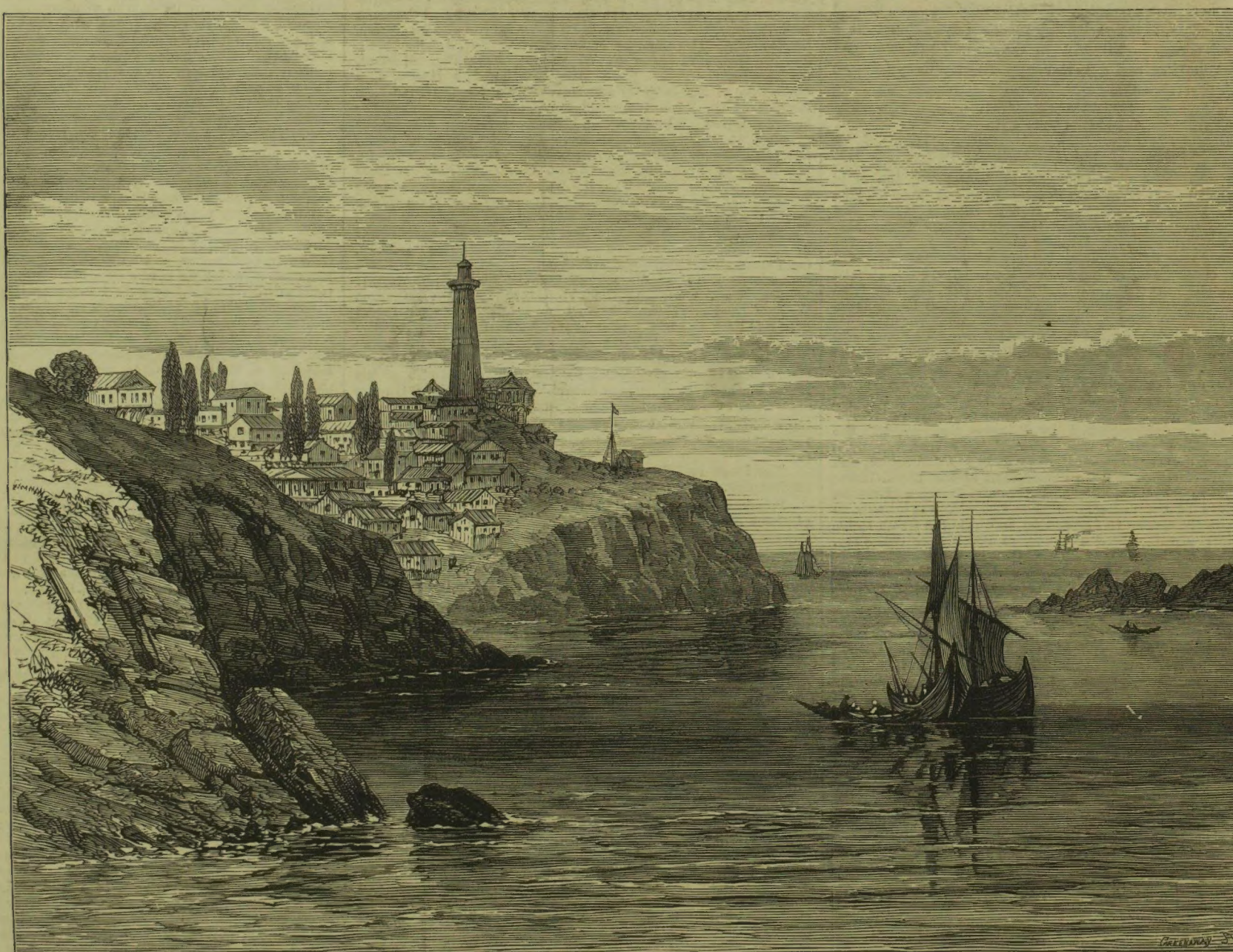
GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The imperial city of Constantinople, which still bears his name in the language of all Christendom, is called by the Turks, who have possessed it 423 years, Stamboul or Istambol. This is a corruption of the three Greek words, some think, which mean "To the City," and which were of course frequently heard, referring to the capital of the Empire, among the provincial and rural subjects of the Byzantine reign. Ancient Byzantium was founded by a Megarian Greek colony, in the seventh century before Christ. It was the object of many strenuous conflicts between the Greeks and Persians; and, later, between the Spartans, Athenians, and Macedonians; but fell under the conquering power of Rome, before the commencement of our era. In the year A.D. 330 the first Christian Emperor of Rome founded the august city, which remained above one thousand years the Christian metropolis of the East, and which has now been four centuries the seat of the Ottoman rule. During half the thirteenth century it was held by the Western Crusaders, under princes of a Flemish house supported by the naval power of Venice; but it was recovered by the Greeks, who defended it two hundred years longer against their Mohammedan foes. It might, even in the fifteenth century, have been preserved to Christian Europe, but for the civil wars in France and England, which prevented the kings of these nations from joining in an effort to repel the Turkish invasion. The singularly convenient and beautiful position of this famous city, at the southern mouth of the Bosphorus, on a promontory overlooking the landlocked Sea of Marmora, has often been remarked. Our readers will also remember that it is separated by the inlet of "the Golden Horn" from Pera and Galata, the two Christian suburbs, the former of which is the abode of European residents or visitors, and the latter of Greek subjects of the Sultan. On the opposite, or Asiatic, shore of the Bosphorus is the purely Turkish town of Scutari. The illustrations we present in this Number, from Sketches by our Special Artist, are those of the Gates of Stamboul. This city is entirely surrounded by walls of brick and stone, laid in alternate courses, with a circuit of nearly thirteen miles, constructed by the ancient Roman Emperors of the East. Two thirds of the wall runs close along the water's edge, on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, from the Seven Towers to Seraglio Point, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn. The remaining portion, which forms a triple rampart behind, across the promontory occupied by Stamboul, was fortified with many towers, affording a variety of examples of mediæval castellated architecture, but now exhibiting a series of picturesque ruins. There used to be seven gates on the land side of the city, twelve gates on the side of the Golden Horn and harbour, and seven looking towards the Sea of Marmora, but some have been walled up. The Turkish word for "Gate" is "Kapou" or "Kapousi," which occurs in the names of most of these represented in our illustrations. We will enumerate those which appear on our front page. The first of them, Yedi Kouleh, or the Gate of the Seven Towers, is situated at the south-west corner of the city, near the angle formed by the shore of the Sea of Marmora with the landward fortifications on the western side; it opens to the Armenian and Greek cemeteries, with the hospitals belonging to those religious and national communities. We have given an illustration of the Seven Towers, or the Marble Tower, which is their only remnant, in a former Number of this Journal. The next gate in our list is Egri Kapou, the Crooked Gate, also called the Charsian, from its Greek architect Charsis, or the Bulgarian gate, which is likewise on the west side of the city. It was by this gate that the Emperor Justinian made his triumphal entry into Constantinople. A little to the north of it is Edrene Kapousi, the Gate of Adrianople, upon the road leading to that important city, which is the second of European Turkey in political rank, and which was the seat of Ottoman dominion many years before the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mevlanch Yeni Kapousi, or the New Gate of the Melandi, is not very remarkable. All these gates are on the land side of the city, and so is the Selymbrian Gate, Silivri Kapousi, of which we give a separate illustration. The small town of Silivri, anciently called Selymbria, is on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, forty miles west of Constantinople. Just outside this gate are the tombs of Ali Pasha, of Janina, the ferocious Albanian tyrant, and of his sons, beheaded in 1822. The other two gates shown in our Engravings are the Samatia Kapousi, or Sandbank Gate, formerly St. Emilion, on the sea side, and the Top Kapousi, or Cannon Gate, which is celebrated in history as the Gate of St. Romanus. It holds the central place in the triple line of city fortifications on the western side of Constantinople, which was defended with the most heroic valour and perseverance, in the siege of 1453, by the last Greek Emperor of the house of Paleologus; and here, after a desperate fight against the Turkish Janissaries, he fell dead upon a heap of the slain. The Turks, who had very powerful artillery long before it was much used by any European army, had cannonaded this gate so tremendously, that its present name is derived from that circumstance. There is another Top Kapousi, at Seraglio Point, where the Golden Horn meets the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the arsenal or cannon-foundry, which is called Top-Haneh. The gates not included among our present illustrations are Bagtche-Kapousi, the Garden Gate; Chifoot Kapousi, the Jews' Gate; that of Baluk-Bazar, or the Fishmarket; Zindoon, or the Dungeon; Odoon, the Timber-yard; Jubali, the Glaziers; Balat, the Palace; Haivan Serai, the Menagerie; Chutladi, the Butchers; Akhur, the Stables; Narli, the Pomegranates; Fanar, the Lighthouse; Koum Kapousi, the Sand Gate; the Gate of Daoud Pasha, and two or three more, all opening to the waterside. We do not speak, upon this occasion, of the famous and magnificent buildings within the city; the noble Cathedral Church of St. Sophia, erected by Justinian, in the sixth century, now converted into a Turkish Mosque; the Ahmedyeh and Suleimanyeh Mosques, and that of Sultan Mohammed II.; the Hippodrome, or Atmeidan; the Porte, or Ministry of State; the Seraglio, or Old Palace; and the Tombs of the Sultans.

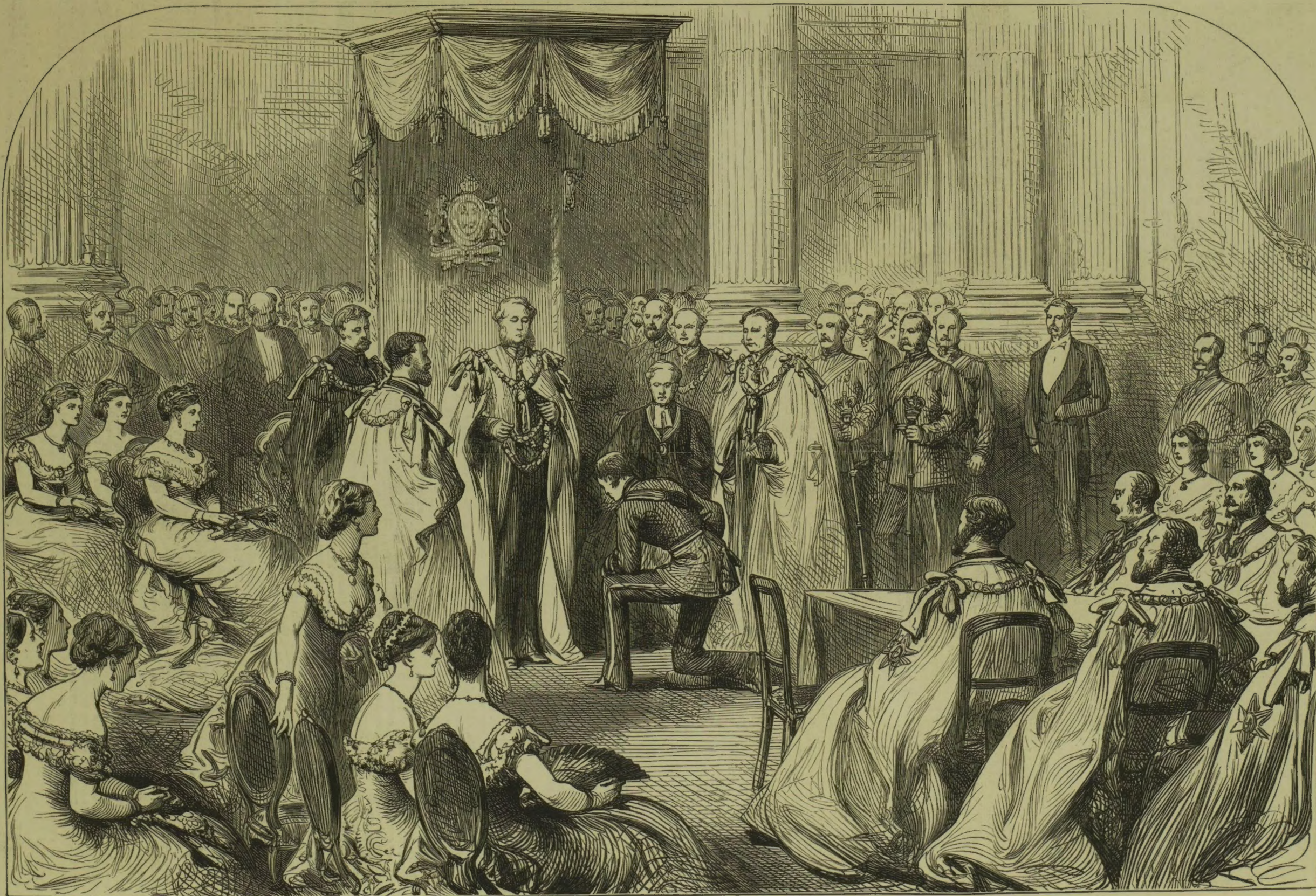
In addition to our Views of the Bosphorus and its fortresses already published, we give one of the lighthouse on the European coast at the mouth of the strait opening into the Black Sea. It overlooks the Symplegades, or Clashing Rocks, which have been described as presenting, in some conditions of the sea and atmosphere, an illusive appearance of movement, seeming to rush together as their low tops are seen alternately to emerge and to vanish amidst the heaving waves. Jason, in his wonderful ship the Argo, had a narrow escape of being snapped up and swallowed down here, in the jaws of the perilous Euxine, as he sailed to win the Golden Fleece.



THE GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE: SILIVRI KAPOUSI.



LIGHTHOUSE ON THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF THE BOSPHORUS: ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA.



INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

Seldom has the Court of Dublin, traditionally celebrated for its gaiety and animation, been enlivened by such a succession of entertainment, balls, and receptions as during the present season row about to close. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have brilliantly inaugurated the present Vice-royalty, but the culminating point of attraction was the investiture of the Order of St. Patrick, held with exceptional splendour, in St. Patrick's Hall, on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd inst. The occasion was the conferring of the blue ribbon so long worn by the late Marquis Conyngham on the Duke of Manchester. Previously to the ceremonial of investiture, a banquet, graced by the presence of the Duke of Connaught, K.P., was given to the Knights of St. Patrick, in the Long Picture Gallery of the Castle. The Knights who formed the Chapter were, in addition to his Royal Highness, the Marquises of Waterford, Drogheda, and Londonderry; the Earls of Cork, Granard, Carysfort, Charlemont, Gosford, and Listowel, and Lords Powerscourt and Carew. The Lord Primate Beresford officiated as prelate. Our illustration is taken at the moment of investiture. His Grace the Grand Master (the Lord Lieutenant), assisted by the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Granard, who are standing close by, is placing the ribbon and badge over the shoulder of the new Knight. The Duchess of Marlborough is seated in the chair of state on the right of that of the Grand Master, and by her side are placed Lady Rosamond Churchill and Lady Randolph Churchill. The wives of the Knights of St. Patrick and the other Peeresses present have reserved seats on each side. In every respect the ceremonial was a great success, and, thanks to the public spirit of the Duke of Marlborough, the prestige of Ireland's National Order has been restored.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Senate on Saturday a life senator was elected in the place of the late General Changarnier: 283 votes were recorded, and the absolute majority was thus 142. M. Dupuy de Lôme, a Bonapartist, having obtained that number of votes, was elected. M. André, the Republican candidate, obtained 140, and M. Grandperret 1. After the close of the ballot M. Victor Hugo presented himself to deposit his vote for M. André, but the President informed him that it could not be accepted. If M. Hugo had arrived a minute earlier a second ballot would have been necessary.

The report on the authorisation to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac was presented in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, and the discussion was fixed for Friday. M. Léon Say submitted a bill abolishing the excise on soap.

M. Mercier, a Savoyard, has been appointed First President of the Court of Cassation. He was a member of the Court of Cassation of Turin, became by annexation, in 1862, a French citizen, and was made by the Emperor President of a Court in Paris. He is reported to be a sincere Republican.

General Ignatieff arrived in Paris on Thursday week. He called on Prince Orloff, where he met Count Schouvaloff. Afterwards he went to the French Foreign Office, where he had an interview with the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who subsequently returned the visit. He had an interview, yesterday week, with Marshal MacMahon. General Tcherniaeff has been in Paris to confer with General Ignatieff. The latter has held repeated conferences with Prince Orloff and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at our Court, and all three have been to see the Duc Decazes. The Count has since returned to London. A general outline of the protocol intrusted by General Ignatieff to Count Schouvaloff for conveyance to the English Government has been given. According to this the tone of the document is fairly moderate, and nothing is stated therein which in spirit is opposed to the policy of the European Powers as developed in all their recent negotiations with the Porte. According to the *Temps*, the mission of the General is to obtain the signature of a protocol embodying all the reforms demanded by the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, but containing no threats against Turkey and implying in no way the abrogation of the Treaty of 1856. On Wednesday General Ignatieff had a long conversation with the Duc Decazes.

A meeting of Turkish bondholders was held in Paris, on Tuesday, at which it was resolved that the secretary of the Syndicate should proceed to Constantinople to plead with the Porte. The Syndicate represents 40,143 bondholders, who hold Turkish securities to the amount of three milliards of francs.

There is a crisis in the silk trade at Lyons, causing much distress among the operatives. The cause, according to the Chamber of Commerce, is that an abnormally large production has coincided with a diminished demand. Nearly half the looms in the city are stopped.

The Sugar Convention between France, England, Belgium, and Holland was signed on Thursday week.

The Government has granted pardons and commutations of sentences to 224 Communists who had been condemned for taking part in the rising of 1871.

Biff, the merchant who imported secretly from Switzerland the dynamite which nearly destroyed Fort Sarmont, has been sentenced by the Tribunal of Pontarlier to three years' imprisonment and 30,000 francs fine.

A suicide has taken place on the Circular Railway. A well-dressed young lady asked at the St. Lazare station for a ticket for Passy, but then, correcting herself, said, "I think Batignolles will be far enough." As soon as the train was in motion she descended on the opposite side from the platform, threw herself under the wheels, and was crushed.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes has authorised the consolidation of the floating debt by the emission of bonds of the External Debt of equivalent value. The new Ministers command a majority in both Houses. A Ministerial bill for a credit of 300,000*l.*, to defray the expenses connected with the representation of Portugal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, has been introduced.

ITALY.

On Monday the Pope held a Consistory, at which he appointed the eleven Cardinals who it was announced in February were to be raised to that dignity. His Holiness enumerated the laws which the Italian Government had passed against the Church, and declared that he had been deprived of his freedom. He called upon the foreign Bishops to urge the faithful to take steps in order to induce their Governments to consider his position.

GERMANY.

There was an animated debate in the German Parliament, last Saturday, on the first reading of the Budget, as the Government require nearly three millions and a half sterling more than the votes of last year. The debate was opened by one of the Ministers, Herr Hofmann, pointedly appealing to the Reichstag to invent a new tax; but Dr. Lasker, on behalf of the National Liberals, declined to do so, and hinted that the chief aim of the Imperial Government should be to save money. Prince Bismarck summed up the debate, and again expressed his preference for indirect taxation, energetically sup-

ported the proposal for an increased taxation, and commended the Budget in the form in which it was introduced. He complained greatly of the action of Particularist States, as crippling the action of Imperial officers. M. Besançon, the late Maire of Metz, complained, on Monday, of the decline in the wealth of Metz since the separation from France; he asked for self-government for Alsace-Lorraine. Prince Bismarck made another speech, on Tuesday, respecting the appointment of Imperial Ministers not fitting in with Imperial institutions. The organisation of the young Empire, he added, must proceed slowly, but the country was moving in the right direction and was making practical progress. The Parliament is proceeding with the discussion of the estimates, and, on Wednesday, had to consider two applications for an increase of the allowances to the Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg. A demand for £1500 more for Count Münster was rejected by 157 votes to 147, but Prince Bismarck intimated that the appeal would be renewed. An increase for the Ambassador in Russia was voted by 163 to 148. The item in the War Estimates for the creation of 105 new captaincies in the German Army was adopted by the Budget Committee.

General von Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty, has tendered his resignation, which, however, has not yet been accepted by the Emperor.

Baron von Loe, formerly Secretary of Legation to the German Embassy in Paris, was, on Monday, condemned by the Municipal Court of Berlin to one year's imprisonment, on account of three articles written by him in the *Reichsglocke*. The editor of the paper, Dr. Gehlsen, and Count Hermann Arnim, formerly Councillor of the Legation, who was implicated in the matter, were likewise sentenced—the former to five years' and the latter to three months' imprisonment.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a question was put respecting the Turcophile demonstrations which have been made in Hungary, and the attitude of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. The President of the Council said that demonstrations made by students could not compromise the foreign policy followed by the Government, which was to aim at the preservation of peace and the amelioration of the position of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

There has been a heavy fall of snow at Pesth.

TURKEY.

According to the original announcements, the Parliament was to have been opened on Tuesday. It is now officially announced, however, that the ceremony has been postponed until Monday next, to give the deputies from the distant provinces time to reach the capital.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Ottoman Ambassador in London a despatch advising him of the reorganisation which is being carried out, and enumerating the reforms which will be submitted to the Turkish Parliament, as well as those which are immediately applicable.

The appointment of Khalil Cherif Pasha as Ottoman Ambassador to France is officially announced.

General Ahmet Hamdi Pasha, Military Governor of Silistria, has been appointed Minister of Police in the place of Omer Peizy Pasha, who has been dismissed.

The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Montenegro do not advance. There was a fresh meeting of the Council of Ministers, on Monday, to consider the reply to be given to the Montenegrin demands, against two points of which—the cession of the district of Niksic and of the territory claimed towards the Albanian frontier, on the right bank of the Moratcha—the Porte raises strong objection.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Belgrade, the insurrection in Bosnia appears to be gaining strength. The leader is Colonel Despotovich, of whom we are told that he is a Serb by birth, who went to Russia twenty-five years ago, and entered the Imperial Guard. At the breaking out of the Servo-Turkish war he held the rank of Colonel, and appeared in Belgrade as a Colonel in the Serbian army.

ROUMANIA.

The general Budget for 1877, estimating the public revenue at 81,000,000*l.* and the expenditure at 87,500,000*l.*, has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies and approved by Prince Charles. A decree, signed by Prince Charles, ordering the formation of two new Roumanian artillery regiments, was officially published at Bucharest on Wednesday.

GREECE.

In consequence of an adverse resolution adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers resigned, and the King summoned M. Deligeorgis to form a new Cabinet. His Ministry is composed as follows:—M. Deligeorgis, President of the Council and Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs; M. Levidi, Minister of Finance; M. Mavromichalis, Minister of War; M. Antonopoulou, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Zochio, Minister of Marine; M. Roufo, Minister of Public Worship.

M. Deligeorgis made a speech in the Chamber, last Tuesday, on the national finances and other matters. He said he was not opposed to military preparations, but, in view of the expenditure which they would occasion, he considered it first necessary to balance the Budget, which presented a deficit of 2,000,000 drachmas. The sum in the Treasury at the present time was only 20,000 drachmas. He proposed certain modifications of the law on Ministerial responsibility. He desired that responsibility should attach to the heads of Ministerial departments; and a bill to this effect was presented and read a first time, as was also a bill relating to the issue of Rentes. The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Government by a small majority, the numbers being 75 to 72.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has formally presented to the British nation the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps announces from Cairo that the Canal Ismailieh, uniting the Nile with Lake Timsah, will be officially inaugurated on April 9. M. de Lesseps' proposals, made in the name of the Suez Canal Company, to complete and work the navigable canal between Cairo and Ismailia, provided that the company should be authorised to levy certain dues upon all vessels passing through the canal, have been accepted by the Egyptian Finance Committee, consisting of the Minister of Finance and the English and French Comptrollers-General. Upon this work large sums of money had been expended, and it was almost completed when funds failed, and the works had to be abandoned. By the execution of the plan proposed large tracts of desert land will be reclaimed to cultivation.

It is telegraphed from Cairo that the necessary funds for the payment of the April coupon of the secured loan of 1864 are in the Treasury of the Public Debt. All arrears of salary were on Monday afternoon paid to the employés of the Egyptian Government at the Ministry of Finance.

An Egyptian war-vessel, cruising off Suez for the purpose of capturing slavers, has been burnt at sea. There were 420 persons on board, of whom several were Englishmen; but 400, including all the Europeans, were saved by the Agra.

DENMARK.

The Finance Committee of the Upper House has ratified the resolution of the Lower House that Denmark shall not take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

AMERICA.

All the Cabinet appointments made by President Hayes have been confirmed by the Senate, the voting being nearly unanimous. The President has caused it to be announced that persons holding minor offices in the public service will not be disturbed if they have discharged their duties properly. Replying to a deputation of coloured Congressmen and other citizens of South Carolina, President Hayes expressed his desire to remove the antagonism of races, and especially political differences based on the question of colour. In regard to the employment of military force, he said that, though it was repugnant to American institutions, it would be necessary to employ it until the Southern Democrats respect the rights of their political opponents. The Democratic Legislature of Louisiana has resolved to accept and co-operate with the Southern policy indicated in President Hayes's inaugural address.

President Hayes's Cabinet has begun well. Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, and Mr. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, have draughted regulations for a reform of the Civil Service in their departments. This is really one of the most pressing needs of the United States.

At the New Hampshire election, on Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin F. Prescott, Republican, was elected Governor by 3500 majority. The Republicans will elect two, probably three, members of Congress. The Democrats will have a majority of but three in the next House of Congress now that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire. The Democrats in the Senate, owing to vacancies caused by illness, are as strong as the Republicans.

The opposition to the probate of Commodore Vanderbilt's will has been withdrawn by the heirs, the contest being compromised. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the chief legatee, agrees to pay to the other heirs about seven millions besides legacies. The will has been admitted to probate.

A panic occurred in a Roman Catholic church in New York on Thursday week, and six persons were trampled to death in the rush that followed.

AUSTRALIA.

A bill was read the second time in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on Jan. 12, its object being chiefly to give the Sydney University power to confer, without examination, a degree upon any person who shall have obtained an equivalent degree in any other recognised university elsewhere.

It was expected, according to the latest news received from Melbourne, that, immediately after the assembling of the Victorian Parliament in the course of the present month, a desperate struggle would be entered upon between the partisans of free trade and protection, the issue of which was considered doubtful.

INDIA.

Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, submitted the Indian Budget to the Legislative Council on Thursday.

The finally closed accounts for 1876-7 show the actual revenue to have been £52,515,789, and the expenditure £55,117,536, including £595,779 for famine relief and £4,270,629 for public works extraordinary, thus leaving a deficit of £2,601,747. Excluding the charge for extraordinary public works, but not the famine expenditure, there would have been a surplus of £1,668,882. The regular estimates for 1876-7 place the revenue at £51,206,700, and the expenditure at £57,285,000, including £3,800,000 on account of public works extraordinary, thus showing a deficit of £6,078,300. Excluding from the latter the estimated cost of famine relief, £2,278,300, but including the loss of revenue, estimated at £3,100,000, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800, excluding famine charges. The Budget estimates for 1877-8 place the revenue at £52,192,700, and the expenditure at £56,424,000, including public works extraordinary, £3,628,000. The deficit of £3,249,700 is reduced to £621,700 by excluding the cost for public works and the cost of famine relief, estimated at £2,150,000. With these deductions there would thus be a surplus of £5,250,000 on the two years' ordinary account, excluding the famine expenditure of £228,300.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-7 was £3,724,000. The loans to be raised in 1877-8 amount to £6,500,000, including £250,000 from Sindh for the Gwalior Railway. Of the remaining £6,250,000, the Indian Government proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. The Government is not authorised to pledge the Secretary of State for India regarding loans issued in England, but recommends him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England. No fresh Imperial taxation is proposed. The Bengal and North-West Provinces will be required to provide by local taxation for the interest on the capital borrowed for the local railways and canals under their management.

The provincial system, started by the late Earl Mayo, is to be largely extended in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and other provinces hereafter. Special measures are being considered to meet the famine charges incurred.

The Indian Government has under consideration the abolition of inland customs lines, and of the sugar duties and the equalisation and reduction of the salt duties. The Indian Government is likewise pledged to abolish the import duties on cotton goods with the least possible delay. Sir John Strachey proceeds, however, to point out that all measures of fiscal relief must be postponed for this year in consequence of the famine. He considers the present financial position of India to be satisfactory, and regards the future as promising.

The estimated cash balances in India to the credit of the Government amounted at the end of 1876-7 to £11,539,700, and will amount at the end of 1877-8 to £12,500,000.

Sir Bartle Frere, the newly-appointed Governor of Cape Colony, left England, yesterday week, in the mail-steamer Balmoral Castle, for the Cape.

A fire, by which five lives were lost and damage done to the estimated amount of 200,000 *dols.*, has occurred at St. John's, New Brunswick.

Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Mulholland, M.P., and Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, have been named to act as commissioners in the approaching discussions at Paris for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between England and France.

Early in January her Majesty's ship *Avon* went up the Congo and severely punished the natives who had plundered the stranded American barque *Thomas Nicholson* and carried away thirty tons of coffee into the interior. The *Avon* destroyed seven villages and killed three men.

A telegram from Madeira reports that the Transvaal Republic has made peace with Secocconi, who has agreed to give 2000 cattle as an indemnity, and to acknowledge himself as a subject of the Government. The news from Zululand is also peaceful. It is stated that the Transvaal farmers show great opposition to Sir Theophilus Shepstone's mission.

The appointment of Lieutenant Herbert Belasyse Moffatt to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sebastopol is gazetted; also the appointment of Thomas Fellowes Reade, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, to be Consul of Smyrna; of Mr. Charles Louis St. John, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jassy, to be Consul at Ragusa; and of Gustavus Nathan, Esq., to be Consul at Vienna.

Mr. John Dangerfield will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly* a tale entitled "The Mystic; or, a Journey to Edinburgh."

Mr. Wallis Mackay intends to publish a pictorial novelty on boat-race day, entitled "Mackay's Race Result Chart." The utility of the Chart is that the positions of the boats will be given at the points of interest along the course. It will be published near the river, immediately after the race.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bigg, Thomas F., to be Vicar of Handley with Gussage Saint Andrew.
 Frierley, Edwin; Vicar of Whitworth, near Rochdale.
 Carson, J.; Curate of Winwick, Lancashire.
 Champenowne, Walter; Rector of St. Marytavy.
 Davis, John; Incumbent of Gabalfa.
 George, P. E.; Vicar of Bathwick.
 Heighton, Edward; Vicar of Budehaven, Cornwall.
 Holmes, T. S.; Chaplain of Wells Theological College.
 Jackson, J.; Vicar of St. John's, Sheffield.
 Noel, Henry Anthony; Vicar of St. Stephen's, by Saltash.
 Oldham, R. S.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Glasgow; Dean of Glasgow.
 Pigot, J. C.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, St. Helen's.
 Savage, William Richard; Vicar of Awre, Gloucestershire.
 Wilkie, C. H.; Rector of Edburton, Sussex.
 Wilson, B. W., Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Vicar of Lazenby.—*Guardian*.

St. Mary's Church, Newton Moor, which has been closed for additions and alterations, was reopened on Sunday.

Two stained-glass windows by Clayton and Bell have been placed in Pentridge Church, Dorset, to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Duncan Campbell.

A new church was opened, last week, by Bishop Tozer, at Hucknall Torkard, the Notts village in which Lord Byron lies interred. It will accommodate between 250 and 300 persons.

The west window in Campden church, Gloucestershire, has been filled with stained glass by the family and friends of the late Rev. C. E. Kennaway, forty years Vicar, at a cost of about £280. The subject illustrated is Jacob's dream (Gen. xxviii. 12). The work has been executed by Messrs. Powell.

The parish church of Sibstone, Leicestershire, was reopened, after restoration, on Sunday, March 4, when sermons were preached in the morning by the Bishop of Peterborough, and in the evening by the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, M.A., Rector of Fenny Drayton. The restoration, which has transformed an unsightly edifice into a handsome village church, has cost about £1100, of which the principle portion was contributed by the Rector, the Rev. T. Douglas Page.

Miss Hunter laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Talbot-street, Whalley Range, on Saturday last. It has been designed by Messrs. Pennington and Bridgen, architects, of Manchester, and it will consist of nave, north and south aisles, transepts, and an apsidal chancel. At the crossing there is to be a tower and spire 150 ft. high. The only entrance to the building is by a porch or narthex at the west end. The church is intended to accommodate 800 persons. At present, however, only the nave will be erected, and it is estimated to cost £6000. The Bishop of Manchester gave an address on the occasion.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The "Ireland" Scholarship has been awarded to Edward Thomas Griffiths, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Proxime accesserunt—Alfred Denis Godley, Scholar of Balliol; Robert Lawrence Otley, Scholar of Pembroke. Mr. Griffiths, who was recently elected to the Hertford Scholarship, has thus won both the great classical scholarships in one year, a feat only achieved three times since the foundation of the Hertford Scholarship in 1834—viz., in 1836, by Mr. Linwood, Student of Christ Church; in 1843, by Professor Edwin Palmer, then Scholar of Balliol; and in 1844, by the late Professor Conington, then Demy of Magdalen.

The Arnold prize for a historical essay, open to graduates of less than eight terms' standing from matriculation, has been adjudged to Alexander Robertson M'Ewen, B.A., of Balliol.

Mr. Joseph Armitage, B.A., New College, has obtained the Burdett-Coutts Scholarship. It was founded by Baroness Burdett-Coutts "for the promotion of the study of geology and of natural science as bearing on geology."

Mr. Archibald A. Pranker, Commoner, of Worcester College, has been elected Vinerian Scholar for the ensuing year; and Mr. A. W. G. Ranger, also of Worcester, has been placed proxime accessit.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation, on Thursday week, Herr Joachim was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. This honour had also been offered to Herr Brahms, but he was unable to be present. Sir John Goss and Mr. Arthur Sullivan received the degree last year. The Public Orator, Mr. J. E. Sandys, presented Herr Joachim in a Latin speech. Herr Joachim was then lead forward and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor in the usual form, amid the enthusiastic applause of the undergraduates. Many visitors, especially musical people, had come to Cambridge to witness the ceremony; and in the evening the Cambridge Musical Society gave a concert, which is noticed in the Music column.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir C. Wyville Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, to the office of Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer for the ensuing year. Sir C. Wyville Thomson will give a lecture in the Easter Term.

At a special congregation at Cambridge, on Thursday, a grace was passed sanctioning the expenditure of £11,977 for the erection of a divinity and literary school.

The class and general lists both for boys and girls for the local examinations held under the auspices of the University of Cambridge in December last have just been issued. They show, with regard to boys, that there passed among the juniors 232 in Class I., 231 in Class II., and 380 in Class III.; 963 satisfied the examiners, 607 failed, making a total (with 254 for absentees and rejections) of 2568 candidates. The absentees were 139. Of the seniors, 31 passed in Class I., 58 in Class II., and 49 in Class III.; 134 satisfied the examiners, and 130 failed. There were absent 30, and two candidates were rejected for misconduct, making a total of 434. The total number of candidates was thus 3002. On the girls' side, of the juniors, 10 passed in Class I., 39 in Class II., 157 in Class III., and 460 satisfied the examiners; 258 failed, and 42 were absent. Of the seniors, 10 passed in Class I., 32 in Class II., and 92 in Class III.; 338 satisfied the examiners, 221 failed, and 20 were absent, making the total number of candidates, 1631.

Mr. Grote, the late President of University College, London, bequeathed, at the death of his widow, a sum of £6000 for the endowment of the Professorship of Philosophy of Mind and Logic. Mrs. Grote, however, has handed over to the council of the college a cheque for the money.

At the monthly meeting of the council of the University College of Wales, one of the governors expressed his intention of giving £200 a year for three years, to be applied in such form as the council may deem best in connection with the college, for the encouragement of scientific agriculture.

A window has been placed in the north transept of the chapel of Rugby School, as a memorial to Mrs. Arnold, the widow of Dr. Arnold, who survived her husband for more than thirty years, retaining to the last a warm interest in the school and the affectionate regard of all connected with it. The window is placed immediately above Dr. Arnold's monument. The subject, suggested by the writer of his life, the Dean of Westminster, is from the life of the three Patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new list of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has been received, from which it appears that there are now on the books 897 members, 1665 associates, fifteen honorary members, and 440 students: 3017 of all grades.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., has been elected a member of the Reform Club by the committee, under the rule which empowers them to choose each year a certain number of members distinguished in politics, literature, or science.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Mrs. Cotton were entertained at dinner, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, by the members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Benjamin Webster presided, and the company included nearly all the chief actors and actresses, managers, and dramatic authors in London.

The Astronomer Royal reports that there were 17.4 hours of sunshine in London last week, out of 78.7 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. On Thursday the sun shone 5.4 hours and on Saturday 5.2 hours. On Sunday and Tuesday it did not shine at all.

The *Morning Post* is informed that the office of Black Rod, vacant by the death of Sir A. Clifford, has been accepted by General Sir W. Knollys; and that the salary has been fixed at £2000 per annum, with a residence within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

The commemoration festival of the Orphan Working School, held last week, at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales in the chair—resulted in an addition to the funds of £7757. The sum of £21 has been voted by the Leathersellers' Company towards building an infirmary at the senior school at Haverstock-hill, and a new school-room and laundry at the junior school, Hornsey-rise.

Application has been made to the Court of Chancery, in a motion which is now heard annually, to permit the distribution among certain charities of the sum of £3560. The money has accumulated in the hands of the treasurer of a society for the relief of small debtors in prison, and, since imprisonment for debt has been abolished, the governors have no other course than to make such a motion as this. It was granted.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund, held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Anthony Trollope, it is announced that Lord Derby, president of the fund, will preside at the anniversary dinner, which will take place on May 9. The whole receipts for last year amounted to £3080, and the disbursements to £2971. There had been forty-six grants to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, during the year, amounting to £2315.

The prizes won during the past year by the members of the 7th Surrey Rifles were, on Saturday last, presented by Colonel Beresford, M.P., who commanded the regiment for several years and is now honorary Colonel. There was a large attendance of visitors. The chair was taken by Major Porter. The prizes won by the shooting members of the Honourable Artillery Company were presented, on Thursday week, by Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, whose husband, Colonel Lindsay, the commanding officer, commented on the work of the past year.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of March) was 86,005, of whom 39,184 were in workhouses and 46,821 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1639, 12,472, and 22,229 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 621, of whom 455 were men, 128 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

Sir Stafford Northcote, on Tuesday, received a large and influential deputation, representing London and Liverpool, who waited on him to complain of the pressure of the inhabited house duty on houses occupied for the purposes of trade, and which would be exempt from payment of the duty, except for a care-taker residing, or a professional man, solicitor, or civil engineer occupying offices, therein. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while pointing out objections to the exceptions, said that he was not indisposed to consider the question.

The report of the council of the Corporation for Middle-Class Education in the City of London and its suburbs shows that the attendance at the school during the past year averaged 1250 scholars, and that the annual deficit has at last disappeared. It has not been found possible to reduce the debt (£3000) which existed at the beginning of the year, but the council entertain the hope that the liberality of charitable trustees and the public will remove it, and establish an endowment fund to provide for necessary repairs and the improvement of the educational appliances of the school.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis and its suburbs during February, that the Thames and Lea water showed a considerable improvement upon that delivered in January, and all the waters were efficiently filtered except that supplied by the Southwark Company, which was slightly turbid and contained moving organisms. The water furnished by the Kent Company, by the Colne Valley Company, and by the Tottenham Local Board, from deep artesian wells in the chalk, was of the usual quality and nearly free from organic impurity.

A second concert in aid of the new Hospital for Women, Marylebone-road, was given last week, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House. The special feature of the hospital is that its working medical staff consists entirely of women, regularly qualified as medical practitioners. The hospital contains twenty-seven beds, and it has besides a large dispensary department, to which upwards of 7000 visits are paid annually by poor women and children. The list of executors at the concert referred to included the names of Madame Schumann, Miss Zimmermann, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti, besides those of many other well-known artists; and the rooms were filled. We understand the charity will receive over £500 from the two concerts.

Sir Charles Reed presided over the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, when a recommendation of the Industrial Schools Committee was adopted to the effect that the consent of the Home Secretary should be asked to the establishment of a central industrial school ship for 500 boys, and to the borrowing of the necessary funds for the purpose. A letter was received from the secretary of the council of University College, London, offering two scholarships each of the value of £40 a year for four years, on certain conditions. The scholarships were accepted, and the matter was referred to the school management committee to carry out. The debate on Professor Gladstone's motion relating to spelling reform was resumed, and, after several amendments had been negatived, the following motion was adopted unanimously:—"That the answers already received from the Society of Arts and from various country school boards, and those to be received hereafter (with reference to the resolutions of the board on spelling), be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to draw up a memorial and to advise the board as to the manner of its presentation."

The Duke of Westminster makes an appeal to the public on behalf of the Westminster Hospital. Important structural improvements and extensive repairs have been decided upon, and the estimated cost is £12,000. Contributions may be sent to the secretary, Mr. J. Wilson, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.; or to bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, and Messrs. Ransom and Bouverie, 1, Pall-mall East.

The School of Art-Needlework was founded, in 1872, for the twofold object of supplying suitable employment for poor gentlewomen and restoring ornamental needlework to the high place it once held among decorative arts. The staff of lady workers has been carefully trained, and is now able to undertake decorative needlework of all kinds except lace, and to restore ancient needlework—a branch to which particular attention is given. A catalogue of needlework from designs by Princesses Christian and Louise, and others, specially executed for the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, having been received back from America, is now arranged for public inspection and sale, and will be visible until Saturday next, the 24th inst., at the show-rooms of the school, Exhibition-road, South Kensington.

The committee of management of King's College Hospital have long wished to put their institution on the vantage ground already secured for several other hospitals, in having a Convalescent Home connected with it. The death of their late treasurer, Mr. Robert Cheere, one of the founders and most liberal supporters of the hospital, led to the establishment of a memorial fund, which, through the liberality of his personal friends, amounts to nearly £3000. It is sought to give a larger scope to this effort, by raising a fund for the purpose of establishing a convalescent home in some convenient situation near London. Dr. Guy, of 12, Gordon-street, W.C., treasurer of the Cheere Memorial Fund; and Mr. Foster, secretary to King's College Hospital, will afford any explanation that may be required respecting the fund and its destination.

The thirtieth anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots was celebrated, yesterday week, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Francis Peek. The report, printed by the inmates at the asylum, records the gratitude of the committee at the continued prosperity of the institution, and the improved condition, bodily and mentally, of many of the inmates, who now number nearly 500. The charity was aided during the past year by many liberal contributions and legacies, but additional funds are required for the purpose of erecting a detached infirmary. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Asylum for Idiots," the chairman claimed that no institution was more deserving of sympathy and pecuniary aid. The institution owed its existence to the philanthropic efforts of the late Dr. Andrew Reed, whose son, Sir Charles Reed, was present. The institution was admirably conducted, and in many instances children who had been burdens on their families at home had been elevated in mind and cared for in body, and, as far as possible, had been brought up to the level of a rational being. The secretary (Mr. W. Nicholas) announced subscriptions amounting to £3613; the donors including Mr. Watson, £105; Mr. Thomas Green, £100; the Worshipful Company of Drapers, £105; Mr. F. Peek, £105; Mr. James Peek, £100; Mr. W. R. Winch, £105; and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, £50.

Last week 2543 births and 1782 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 6 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 136, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 96 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 213 deaths were referred, against 187, 208, and 212 in the three preceding weeks. These deaths were 19 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The mortality from smallpox again increased last week, having been 84 in the previous week. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The deaths from measles, however, exceeded both the numbers in recent weeks and the corrected average. The deaths referred to fever, although 11 below the corrected average, considerably exceeded the numbers in recent weeks: 2 were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. In Greater London 3069 births and 2070 deaths were registered. Fifteen deaths from smallpox were registered in the Outer Ring, against but 6 in the previous week. The mean temperature was 36.9 deg., and 3.6 deg. below the average.

AMERICAN PRAIRIE TRAVELLING.

It is notorious that a railroad now crosses the entire vast breadth of the North American continent; and one special excursion party, with which our own Artist travelled, has rushed all the way from New York to San Francisco within four days. Yet there still remain, in the immense rolling plains between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, some routes of several hundred miles which must be traversed by the four-horse waggon, shown in a Sketch we have engraved, or by some other conveyance with equine aid, where the steam locomotive has not yet passed on its path of world-conquest. The aspect of these American prairies, in many parts, is rather like that of the Roman Campagna; with a general level, the ground only rising to low ridges, brows, or billows; seldom utterly flat; with a beautiful profusion and variety of flowers in the early spring; but in summer and autumn, when the long grass has turned from a dusty faded green to pale yellow, dried by the sun and want of rain into mere straw or hay as it grows, it has a very desolate appearance. There are large patches of bare, sandy ground, and a spacious tract of land is often burnt and blackened, during the season, by the occasional prairie fires. No real dangers, however, beset the well-appointed traveller in this region, except in times when there is some hostility on the part of the wandering Indian tribes. We have lately heard or read much unpleasant news of the conflict waged by the United States frontier troops, which were not always victorious, against those savage warriors of the Far West. Mr. John White, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in his recent book of "Sketches from America," relates a little anecdote which comes in pat. Having alighted, with other passengers, from the railway train at North Platte Junction, he asked an officer of the military force stationed there if there was really any danger from the Indians. The answer, in broad Western speech, though a little brusque, was quite to the point: "Wal, if you think there aint danger, you jist go a couple of miles or so beyond them thar bluffs, and if you git back with your hair on, why, you come and tell me." He clearly meant that a walk in the direction he showed would lead to the loss of one's scalp. The men we see in the waggon, alert with keen eyes for the distant foe, and very well armed with repeating-rifles, will scarcely fall an easy prey to the Sioux Indians, but they seem to expect a fight in about ten minutes.



AMERICAN SKETCHES.—PRAIRIE TRAVELLING: INDIANS IN SIGHT.



"THE MANTILLA." BY C. BECKER.
BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Resuming the record of the Upper House, we find little worth dwelling upon save the Burials Bill, the introduction of which will presently be noticed. The sitting yesterday week was of twenty minutes' duration, and the only business of any importance transacted the passing of the Consolidated Funds (£350,000) Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Royal Assent was given by Commission to this bill on Monday, when the House sat close upon two hours, the time being occupied mainly by a conversation as to the merits and demerits of the government of London by vestries and the Metropolitan Board of Works; to which succeeded a question as to why that intrepid traveller, Captain Burnaby, had been recalled from Khiva. Earl Delawarr reopened the subject of metropolitan misgovernment in moving for returns of local expenditure during the past three years; and Earl Beauchamp, though promising to produce the returns asked for, thought the noble Earl's remarks were rather hypercritical; but the Duke of Somerset and Earl Fortescue seemed disposed to coincide with Earl Delawarr's views. The recall of Captain Burnaby was decided upon, the Earl of Derby explained to Lord Dorchester, "for reasons of a political nature."

Lord Derby, replying, on Tuesday, to Lord Granville, hoped "before long" to be able to give the House some information respecting the negotiations going on with regard to the Eastern Question. The Duke of Richmond then brought in the Burials Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill. His Grace prefaced his exposition of the Government measure with a review of past legislation on the matter, dwelling rather upon the sanitary than the religious aspects of the vexed question, and said the present bill proposed to consolidate the Burials Acts, to transfer the Home Secretary's authority over graveyards to the Local Government Board, so that in every parish there might be a Burial Authority composed either of the Vestry or the Sanitary Board, but that ratepayers might have the privilege of appealing to the Secretary of State if the local board should refuse to grant any fresh consecrated or unconsecrated ground that might be deemed necessary by the inhabitants. Moreover, there was a clause by which any deceased person might be buried in a churchyard without the performance of any religious service over his grave if the relatives should give four-and-twenty hours' notice that such was their desire. Earl Granville, in announcing he would probably be able to controvert the noble Duke's statistics on the bill coming on for second reading, remarked that a grave defect of the measure was that, although it would give Dissenters the right to be admitted to the churchyards, it would consign their remains to the grave without the slightest religious observance. Replying to this criticism, the Archbishop of Canterbury said Convocation was now engaged in reconsidering the rubric of the Prayer-Book, and it was the wish of the clergy to introduce some service which might be read over their Dissenting brethren without violating their scruples. The bill, as a whole, was approved by the Primate, and was read the first time.

Verily their Lordships are improving the occasion by the way they manage to economise their time in the dispatch of public business. On Thursday they met at the usual hour, five o'clock, and separated twenty minutes afterwards, giving a clear five minutes to the general interests of the British empire, its colonies and dependencies—the orders of the day never being taken until a quarter after five o'clock. Previous to the second reading of the Treasury and Exchequer Bills Bill, the Earl of Beaconsfield explained that it would in no degree add to the borrowing powers of the Government, but would provide a more convenient form of raising money. It would have an advantageous effect in facilitating and economising advances from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

COMMONS.

From a business point of view, Mr. Slater-Booth was the member of the Government who monopolised attention most at the last two sittings of the past week. On Thursday week he succeeded in getting his Valuation of Property Bill read the second time, despite an abortive attempt on the part of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell to adjourn the debate.

Yesterday week Mr. Slater-Booth had to perform the military evolution of right-about-face at very short notice. The issue of a Government whip in the morning indicated that the Ministry intended to oppose Mr. C. Read's motion:—

That no readjustment of local administration will be satisfactory or complete which does not refer county business, other than that relating to the administration of justice and the maintenance of order, to a representative county board.

Hon. members came down in goodly numbers in consequence of the whip, but quickly vanished when Mr. Read, having brought forward his motion in a speech which was loudly cheered, and Sir Harcourt Johnstone having been his seconder, Mr. Slater-Booth rose, and at the end of a rambling discourse on unions, lunatics, and county police, declared, amid ironical cheers, that the Government would accept his hon. friend's motion. Here the subject might well have been dropped. But speeches had been prepared, and must be delivered. So it was that Mr. Whitbread, Mr. J. R. Yorke, Mr. Whitwell, and Mr. Paget spoke to a dwindling House until Mr. Biggar, seizing his opportunity, called the Speaker's attention to the numbers present. Whereupon, members streamed in only to file out again when the Speaker had intimated that over forty were in the House. Captain Nolan then threw some animation into the theme, which was taken up by Mr. C. Garnier, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Dodson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who said the Government seriously intended to introduce some measure on the subject), the Marquis of Hartington (who was glad that the principle upon which local administration must be readjusted would be decided by the unanimous vote of the House), Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Butt, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Mr. Whalley moved the adjournment of the House in order to urge yet another plea on behalf of the "Claimant," but the Speaker pointed out that the hon. member was not in order, and had at length to call Mr. Whalley to order. When the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill and the Irish Beer Licenses Bill had been read the third time and passed, Mr. Whalley returned to the charge again, but was summarily disposed of by Mr. W. H. Smith.

The Easter holidays are thus early being longed for by some hon. members, if a question put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday may be taken to indicate the general feeling of curiosity as to the intentions of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote said, answering Mr. Beresford Hope, he hoped the House would be able to adjourn from Tuesday, March 27, until the following Thursday week. Something like a general naval engagement may be said to have been engaged in by Mr. Ward Hunt on Monday. Moving into action with characteristic stateliness, the First Lord of the Admiralty unflinchingly received broadside after broadside from Dr. Cameron (who opened fire with a question as to the sinking of H.M.S. Vanguard), from Mr. Gorst (who thought the order respecting the pay and pensions of warrant officers should be revised), from Mr. P. A. Taylor (whose motion that more information should be furnished with regard to crime in the

Navy was opposed by Mr. Hunt, and negatived by 121 to 65 votes), and from Sir J. D. Hay, whose criticism on the ironclad navy brought Mr. Goschen to the rescue of Mr. Ward Hunt. He hoped some change would one day be made in the rules to enable a Minister to introduce the Estimates without preliminary discussion. After replying to the various questions and criticisms, the First Lord of the Admiralty was at length enabled to introduce the Navy Estimates. He felicitated himself, in the first place, on being able to announce a reduction in the sums he should have to ask the House to grant for the maintenance of the Navy. The Estimates would be £10,979,829—£309,043 less than last year's. During the three years he has been in office fifty-four ships had been laid down, thirty launched, and six more will be launched in 1877-8. A new Agamemnon and a novel torpedo-ram, the invention of Sir George Sartorius, are to be the leading features of the programme for the year. Fifteen torpedo-vessels for coast defence will be built in private yards. The engineering service of the Navy would be greatly improved. The Naval Reserve had been joined by the Prince of Wales, who had accepted an honorary captaincy; and his Royal Highness had also shown his partiality for the service by his resolve to send his two sons to be educated on board the Britannia training-ship. Mr. Hunt concluded his speech with a good-natured reference to the Arctic Expedition, which could not have reached the Pole, in his opinion, even if scurvy had not unfortunately broken out. There was a fruitless motion by Mr. E. J. Reed for the Chairman to report progress, followed by some slight carping at the hurry evinced to obtain the votes; but in the end the vote of 60,000 men and boys, including 14,000 marines, was agreed to, as was a vote of £75,511 2s. 3d. for excess of expenditure last year. Mr. W. H. Smith having also obtained a vote of £700,000 to meet the Exchequer bills due March 28, various bills passed through certain stages, the most important being the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Bill, which was recommitted after the introduction of some amendments.

On Tuesday there was a very large assemblage of members, the attraction being Mr. Chamberlain's Gothenburg resolution. Hon. members, however, had to hear a good number of questions put and answered before they could settle down to listen to the fluent advocate of the Swedish method for regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Whalley had again to be rebuked by the Speaker for persisting in speaking on the Tichborne case after he had been called to order. "Really, I don't know how to make myself intelligible," pleaded the hon. member for Peterborough, the House thoroughly indorsing the confession. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, who put a similar question to that which Lord Granville addressed to the Government in the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, "All I can say at the present moment is that a communication has been addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Government of Russia, and it is at this time under the serious consideration of her Majesty's Government. I cannot say more." Sir C. Legard, whose explanation met with repeated interruptions from the Opposition, withdrew his notice of motion respecting Lord Coleridge's refusal of costs at the late prosecution of poachers at Durham Assizes. Cheers greeted Mr. Chamberlain when he rose to move—

That it is desirable to empower the town councils of boroughs, under the Municipal Corporations Act, to acquire compulsorily, on payment of fair compensation, the existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective districts, and thereafter, if they see fit, to carry on the trade for the convenience of the inhabitants, but so that no individual shall have any interest in nor derive any profit from the sale.

The hon. member pointed out that intemperance was "the bane of our national life," and suggested we should follow the example set by Sweden, which was until recently the most drunken country in Europe. The Gothenburg system had been adopted in Sweden by every town with a population above 5000, save one; and Stockholm had now decided to adopt the plan, which had been briefly described in the motion. Police statistics showed that drunkenness diminished 50 per cent in Gothenburg a few years after the adoption of the scheme, and that for the past twelve years it was 50 per cent less than it was in the twelve preceding years; whilst in the towns which had not adopted the same plan drunkenness had greatly increased. Anticipating objections which might be advanced, he said no purer body of men than the Town Council could be chosen to manage the licensed victualling trade. The system might be confined to England and Wales, London being excepted; and if he should succeed in persuading the House to agree to his suggestion they would, at least, have excluded from "their political life the baneful influence of a gigantic vested interest." Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was a decided success, resumed his seat amid general cheering. His motion was seconded by Sir J. Kennaway, in the hope that the question might be lifted out of the "arena of party politics;" but was opposed with a formidable array of unfavourable statistics by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. The latter saw great difficulties in the way of adopting the Gothenburg system in this country. All parties in that House desired the reduction of crime and drunkenness. But what were the facts of the case at the model town cited by the hon. member? In Gothenburg convictions for drunkenness were certainly reduced from 2161 in 1865 to 1320 in 1868; but from 1869 to 1872 these convictions had increased to 1581, and in 1874 to 2234—a number larger than before the introduction of the system. Were this system to be tried in England, the great expense of compensating existing publicans would soon extinguish any enthusiasm the public might display for the Gothenburg plan, his objections to which had been strengthened by a letter he had received from Consul Duff, at Gothenburg. Mr. Duff wrote:—

The Gothenburg Licensing Company had a good object in view when established, but the system it appears has proved a failure owing to the way in which it has been carried out, and is at present only a money-making concern, realising a large amount annually, which forms a considerable income to the town. The drunkenness in Gothenburg is great even among the better classes, and the lower order consider the company's retail shops as their privileged resort. These shops are situated in the most frequented thoroughfares, right in the face of labourers and seamen, and I consider are a great temptation to drinking.

Finally, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said the consumption of spirits in Gothenburg had risen in ten years from 66,169 gallons to 329,982 gallons. These figures did not favour the belief that the Gothenburg system would diminish drinking in this country; and he thought much might be done by the better enforcement of our present licensing laws. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said, "By the Gothenburg system it was shortly proposed that instead of the present race of licensed victuallers under whom we lived, we should have a class of patriot publicans and philosophic pot-boys." Sharply as the hon. member for the United Kingdom Alliance criticised the "fantastic scheme," he yet said he would vote for it. Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Fergusson, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, and Mr. E. S. Howard, spoke in support of Mr. Chamberlain's motion, which was rejected, however, by 103 to 51.

Wednesday was devoted to the rejection of Sir R. Anstruther's Intoxicating Liquors Bill for Scotland by 253 to 90 votes, to the second reading of Mr. Serjeant Simon's Criminal Law Practice Amendment Bill, and to the second reading of Mr. Marten's Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Rylands, who had placed a notice on the paper which he had already postponed more than once, took advantage of the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have a morning sitting on the 27th inst., the day proposed for the adjournment of the House over the Easter holidays. The hon. member once more deferred his motion to call attention to the course pursued by Sir Henry Elliot during the last twelve months until the motion for that adjournment was made, thereby reckoning upon appropriating the whole of that day to his field operations against our recent representative at Constantinople. Mr. James intimated his intention to interrogate the Government with respect to alleged fresh outrages in Bulgaria by a body of Bashi-Bazouks from Salonica, and as to the progress of the reform promised by the Turkish Government. Out of about twenty-five questions and answers, embracing a vast variety of subjects affecting our home as well as foreign interests, we select but those which we believe will be regarded by our readers with attention. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Robertson, stated that in 1854 a treaty was entered into with the Khan of Khelat which granted him a subsidy and gave to the Indian Government the right to occupy certain passes and positions on the frontier; but in 1873 that subsidy was withheld because the Khan had not fulfilled his obligations in keeping peace in the locality. Towards the close of 1875 the treaty was, however, revised and renewed. Mr. Bourke, in his usual *sotto voce* manner—which some adverse critics would describe as official affectation, as he has obviously ample physical capacity to make himself heard as well as felt—replying to an inquiry from Mr. Potter, stated that Mr. Houghton and Captain Barlow had taken a dhow in the Red Sea with the view of proceeding to Abyssinia. They put into Massowah, where they were asked for their passports. They said that they had none, and gave their names as Knox and Baird. This created suspicion, and, after some days' detention, they were sent back to Suez. On being asked to give up their intention of proceeding to Abyssinia, Mr. Houghton was liberated on giving his parole of honour; but Captain Barlow declined to act in the same way. He complained of violence having been used towards him. This was being investigated by the Consul; and, although he was still under surveillance, he was allowed to go about in the vicinity of Suez. Mr. Sullivan enlisted the sympathetic attention of the House whilst making an inquiry respecting the behaviour of certain magistrates in Monaghan. He told a piteous case of cruelty to animals, in the conduct of a magistrate named Anketel, who, in a fit of passion, had, as alleged, deliberately cut the throat from ear to ear of a fine dog, the property of another person. Sir M. H. Beach stated that from inquiry he had made in the matter, the case against Mr. Anketel was dismissed by the magistrates on the ground that it was one for a civil tribunal for damages. The Judge at assize had reduced the damages awarded from £10 to £5. The attention of the Lord Chancellor had been called to the matter. In response to a question from Mr. Isaac, Lord J. Manners said that the postal arrangements with the United States were under consideration, and he declined to enter into the merits of the White Star or any particular line of steamers. Mr. Isaac evinced his dissatisfaction with the reply of the noble Lord by immediately giving notice of his intention, on the motion for going into supply on the Civil Service Estimates, to submit a detailed statement on the subject to the consideration of the House. Mr. Bourke was again compelled to try the strength of his lungs by a question put to him by Mr. Anderson. The right hon. gentleman stated that he had already informed the House that exceptional exemptions from special taxation had been granted to certain German subjects residing in Cuba. Her Majesty's and other Governments had protested against this, and he last year stated that the Spanish Government had promised to consider the matter. But, further complaints having been made, her Majesty's Government had addressed very strong representations to the Spanish Government on the subject. Mr. G. Hardy informed Mr. Reed that steps had been taken to keep the British graveyards in the Crimea in repair, and a custodian had been appointed to look after them. Very much to the satisfaction of the Government, every motion on the paper as an amendment to that for Committee of Supply fell stillborn to the ground, and her Majesty's Ministers had the remainder of the evening from half-past five o'clock to pass the votes for the necessary funds to meet their Army Estimates.

The *Globe* states that the Surveyorship of Scotland, which recently became vacant by the death of Mr. Matheson, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robertson, assistant-surveyor in London.

A thunderstorm broke over the extreme north of Scotland on Sunday and Monday. The storm of Monday began about eight o'clock at night and lasted three hours, spreading over the whole of Caithness-shire. Several heavy showers of hail fell in the inland parishes.

The Royal Italian steam-yacht *Messaggiere* arrived at Malta on Monday from Catania and Syracuse, conveying Prince Charles of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, incognito, and Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by a suite of ten ladies and a retinue of sixteen persons. Twenty rooms were taken for the party at the Imperial and Dunsford's Hotels for a three days' stay.

The petition of right by which Mr. Lynall Thomas sought to recover £15,000 from the Crown for adopting certain ideas and inventions of his in the manufacture of heavy guns ended last Saturday, after fifteen days' trial, in a verdict for the suppliant for a net sum of £6500. The jury awarded him £8790. From this, however, £2290 was deducted as a counter claim on behalf of the Crown. But a motion is to be made, on behalf of the Crown, for a new trial.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—the Mayor of Manchester in the chair. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., was re-elected president. On the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., seconded by Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P., a resolution was passed declaring that the avowed object of the Prisons Bill might have been attained without interference with the principle of local self government, whilst the expenses to be hereafter paid out of Imperial taxes in connection with gaols would, in consequence of the change proposed, be very largely increased.

Captain Allen Young has presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons a valuable collection of the skulls of Esquimaux, obtained by him and the surgeon of his vessel, Mr. Horner, during the last cruise of the *Pandora*. Most of them are from Upenavik; but one of the specimens belongs to a tribe located in the neighbourhood of Whale Sound, at the north of Baffin's Bay, and therefore further north than any point from which remains of human beings have been hitherto brought to Europe. Professor Flower, F.R.S., the conservator of the museum, began his course of lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Man, last Saturday.

"THE MANTILLA."

The article of feminine attire worn by this young Spanish beauty, which gives its name to this engaging picture, has often been described by learned travellers; but the late Mr. Richard Ford, in his very entertaining contribution to Murray's geographical "Handbooks," devotes two or three pages to this feature of national costume. "The Mantilla," he tells us, "is the Aboriginal female head-gear. Iberia, in the early coins, and in the pictures of antiquity, was represented as a veiled woman." The "manto" is a short cloak, cape, or mantle, of fine woollen cloth; but the "mantilla" is a veil, made of lace or silk, or muslin, to cover the back of the head, and to fall over the shoulders. It is usually black, except on grand occasions, birthdays, bull-fights, and Easter Mondays, when fine blonde may be worn by those whose complexions will bear it. There is a fashion, not uncommonly adopted by the "maja" or smart young lady of Seville, which is thought peculiarly becoming to her dark, lustrous eyes, the "ojos Arabes," and her copious tresses of black hair, simply adorned with a single flower. The mantilla in such a case is made of black satin with a velvet border, and without lace; it is sustained by a high comb on the top of the head, but its nether ends are crossed over the bosom, and there covered by a modest kerchief, so that the neck is wholly concealed, and only the face is left open. This is an approved style of dress for the outdoor promenade or visiting; but the drawing-room attire of a Spanish lady is seen in the picture we have engraved. It is remarked by Mr. Ford that the ladies often use their fans to keep the long pendants of the mantilla in their proper position.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

The farewell benefit performance at the Gaiety Theatre, about a month ago, left us with pleasant recollections of the many hours of refined amusement, in the "buffo" style of musical comedy, which we have owed to this clever veteran performer. Mr. Parry, whose father was also a musician of good repute, is about sixty-six years old, and is a native of London. His first appearance as a singer at public concerts was in 1833; but it was not till a few years later that he set the example of a peculiar kind of mixed entertainment, combining the mimicry of personal characters, tones, gestures, and manners, in the spirit of broad farce, with the legitimate musical effects of the voice in singing, and with droll tricks of instrumental execution in the pianoforte accompaniment, the whole so blended together and harmonised as to compose a very agreeable mixture. The first of his comic songs that we can remember to have been very successful was the "Wanted, a Governess," the words written by Mr. G. Dubourg:

Wanted, a governess, fitted to fill
The post of tuition with competent skill.

There was also "Wanted, a Wife," and, on the other hand, "Lords of Creation," and "No Submissive Wife I'd be; No, not I, no, not I!" The line taken in these compositions was that of gentle ironical satire, bearing on domestic or social foibles, or the extravagancies of fashion. "Country Commissions" presented a bewildering list of the demands made on the good-nature or courtesy of Londoners by their provincial friends. "Berlin Wool" was a laughable lament over the ladylike pastime of worsted work; and it was supposed that a matron might as well employ herself with the needle and coloured threads in making a carpet for her drawing-room floor. The old romantic legends of Bluebeard and Fair Rosamond, though too sad and grim for such light treatment, were next converted into the subject-matter of John Parry's melodious merriment. He continued till 1849 taking his share of miscellaneous concerts; but Albert Smith then wrote for him a special libretto, a compound of lecturing, story-telling, singing, acting, playing on the piano, and general funning, which has since been imitated, with different measures of success, by many other performers. It was probably Theodore Hook, in the reign of King George, who was the original inventor of this sort of thing; but John Parry seems to have revived it in the Victorian era. His health unfortunately obliged him to retire from public appearances during a period of seven years, from the season of 1853 to that of 1860; but he came back to us in the genial company of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, at the old Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street, where many a bright smile has been evoked by their joint exhibitions of genuine humour. These were always in perfect good taste, and tempered with such purity of feeling, as well as grace of style, that one might have supposed the coarsely wanton orgies of the Parisian comic opera would never be endured on a London stage. But "the old order changeth, giving place to new," and not always for the better in these things. We are happy to say that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed continue to entertain their audience at St. George's Hall. Mr. John Parry, who retired a second time in 1869, has now finally withdrawn from the platform, and we trust he will enjoy his repose.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Samuel Fry and Co., of Surbiton.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE CITY.

The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society held its last ordinary meeting, in St. Martin's-place, Westminster; Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., the honorary secretary, "On a Bastion of London Wall," or the recent excavations in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street. The object of the paper was to give an account of the explorations lately undertaken by the Society on the site referred to, which have resulted in the acquisition of a large number of massive relics of antiquity. These, from their connection with Roman London, are of considerable interest and importance. The removal of certain old houses in Camomile-street, for the erection of new buildings, has exposed to view a large portion of the old City wall, together with the foundations of one of the towers, or bastions, by which it was protected on the northern side. The length of this wall already examined measures nearly sixty-six feet; and, from its still appearing beneath the walls of the adjoining property, the City wall probably yet exists along the line which it is known to have taken, in a south-eastern course to Aldgate. The portion now removed closely adjoined that which was described by Dr. Woodward, F.R.S., so long ago as the year 1707. He mentions no tower or bastion; but, in other respects, his general description agrees, to a great extent, with the observations recently made. Nor does he mention the presence of a plinth of ironstone, which has now been distinctly traced as running along the face of the wall. It was composed of blocks, measuring from one to three feet in length. The bastion, from the presence of this plinth behind it, appears to have been erected subsequent to the wall; in diameter it was about twenty feet. With the exception of the facing and external masonry, it seems to have been composed almost entirely of blocks of stone, many of considerable size, which had previously formed

a part of a building or buildings of great antiquity. Had the constructors of the bastion been anxious to preserve from destruction these relics, which they only used as so much building material, they could hardly have devised better means for so doing. Among these objects, as seen in our Illustration, are portions of statuary, fluted pilasters, shafts of half columns, ornamental mouldings, portions of canopies, cornices, door jambs, and other relics of architectural interest. Both in their character and in the conditions under which they have been discovered, there is a resemblance to the discoveries recorded by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., many years ago, as having been made in removing one of the buttresses which had been built against that portion of the City wall which existed on Tower-hill. The material of which the stones are composed are oolite and lower green sandstone. The former may have come either from Bath or Portland, or, indeed, from many other places; and the latter was probably brought from Kent. Nothing like Roman mortar was observed as forming part of the structure of the bastion. Several masses of it were discovered; also fragments of stucco and ridge and roof tiles. But these had been brought from the debris of Roman buildings for use as wedges, or for the purpose of filling up, and, like the stones themselves, were simply employed as so much building material. The foundation of the bastion rested on a levelling of chalk, varying from two to five inches in thickness. Beneath the lowest bed of stones a fragment of green glazed pottery was discovered, which brings the date of the erection of the bastion to a period either in Norman or early English times. Its date may even be so late as the reign of one of the Edwards or Henrys, when it is known that, under the direction of the City Companies, extensive alterations and rebuildings frequently took place along this portion of the City wall.

Of the sculpture found here the chief interest centres in the statue of a Roman soldier. It is of life size, and is of a man apparently in the prime of life, clad in the costume of his order. He wears the well-known tunic, over which is thrown a kind of cloak having short sleeves and a loosely-fitting collar. This opens down the centre, and is fastened by buttons, which are distinctly seen. So beautifully has all the detail been rendered by the sculptor that the form even of the chest is visible through the fabric of the garment. Around the waist there was evidently a strap or girdle, and a portion of this appears between the thumb and finger of the left hand. In this hand there is also a box or coffer, or it may be a bag, to which handles for suspension are attached. The presence of this bag proves the rank enjoyed by the deceased in the Roman army. At his right side hangs the well-known legionary sword, in an ornamental scabbard. It is an example of the broad short weapon used by the Roman soldier in fighting at close quarters. The carved handle, with the label beneath the hilt, is suggestive of similar objects often found in metal, or represented on coins and other monuments. The figure is that of a Roman signifer, or standard-bearer to the cohort of a legion. The right arm, which has unfortunately gone, probably grasped the standard. This is indicated by a portion of the cloak being thrown across the shoulder, in order to free the arm. At this side of the statue the fluted pilaster with a Corinthian capital, which appears on the left hand, was probably repeated; and this indicates that the statue was placed within an arched recess or niche, similar to sepulchral monuments of like character which have been found at York, Colchester, and other places.

The figure of the lion is also of a sepulchral character. It was probably attached to one of the tombs, of which there were doubtless many in the debris of the cemetery which is known to have adjoined this part of London Wall. It is about 2 ft. long by 1½ in. wide, and represents a lion overpowering by its spring either another lion or an animal of inferior strength. The object is a fine example of its kind, and, though an unfamiliar one among London discoveries, belongs to a class that is well known in the North of England. Several illustrations are to be found in that very valuable work, by the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. The symbol intended is probably one indicating "Conquest." Its figure in many respects resembles that of the sphinx found some years ago at Colchester; it also belonged to a sepulchral monument, and illustrates, as the object now discovered, the conquest and destruction of a victim. In a learned paper, by the late Dr. W. Bell, on the Colchester sphinx, he reviews the symbols intended as being those of stability and power. There is also in the collection a large head of a negro cast of countenance, which has belonged to a statue of large proportions. A carving, also in sandstone, of an interesting character, belongs to a spandril arch moulding; and part of the cornice to the head of a niche doorway or arched recess; there was probably a keystone in the centre. The tri-leafed ornament is good, and is one that has been observed before, both here and abroad, as a decoration to sepulchral monuments. On one important fragment has been carved a nude figure of a man, holding in his right hand what was at first thought to be a trident, but closer inspection shows it to have some other meaning yet to be explained. There is likewise the base of a column, resembling in detail similar Roman work that has been found at Bath, and illustrations of ornamentation derived from the honeysuckle pattern so familiar on Assyrian sculptures; mouldings also appeared in the collection suggestive of those frequently observed on the well-known Samian pottery. The whole of the objects shown in the Illustration, with several others, are now at Guildhall, and will shortly be open to public inspection. They have been extricated from the site, under the direction of the Council of the Society, associated with the Library Committee, by the kind permission of W. C. Banks, Esq., architect of the new buildings in Camomile-street, who has generously presented the entire collection to the Museum of the Corporation.

The Hospital Saturday collections in Birmingham amount to £3114 5s. 8d.

The Queen has forwarded her annual subscription of £50 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The Grocers' Company have also sent it a further donation of £100. At a special meeting of the committee of the institution, on Thursday, £150 was voted to the widow and children of the poor man who lost his life from the Bude life-boat, while attempting, during a heavy gale of wind, to save a shipwrecked crew.—The Lord Mayor has received from the Grocers' Company £100 towards the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the widows and orphans, 267 in number, of the crews of the fishing-smacks lost in the North Sea during the recent gales.—The Company of Clothworkers, which for the last two years had contributed £10 10s. a year to the Artisans' Institute, this year has voted a hundred guineas to that institution.—The Leathersellers' Company have granted ten guineas to the funds of the London and Dover Female Convalescent Home.—The committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital have received £100 4s. 9d., being the proceeds of an amateur performance at St. George's Theatre, on Jan. 18, in aid of the building fund.

CAPE COMORIN.

The vast continental peninsula of India has its southern extremity in the eighth degree of latitude north of the Equatorial Line. Cape Comorin, a view of which is given in our Engraving, belongs to the native State of Travancore, under the superintendence of the Madras British Government. It overlooks the Gulf of Munnar, and the strait between the mainland and Ceylon, with the Paumbaum navigable passage, and the famous pearl fisheries. The point itself is a low, sandy rock of a rounded form, which is scarcely visible at three or four leagues' distance; another rock, which is an islet, stands three cables' lengths from the mainland cape. On the shore, eastward of this islet, is a grove of trees, with an old fort, an old Dutch church, one or two native Indian temples, half in ruins, and a cluster of fishermen's huts. The shore in other directions is sandy and barren. A little way inland rise the majestic Western Ghats, presenting a range of sharp peaks and conical summits of high elevation. There was a rampart of military defence, constructed by a former Rajah of Travancore, extending from Cape Comorin to northward, covering the approach to the Tinnevely district. This was forced by the invading army of Tippoo Sultan, or "Tippoo Saib," in 1789, which occasioned the British war with Mysore, and the capture of Seringapatam.

THE MUSK OX.

The Musk Ox inhabits, at present, the polar regions of the Western Hemisphere, ranging from Behring Strait to the east coast of Greenland, where it was discovered, in considerable numbers, by the German Arctic Expedition, in 1870. Southwards, it occurs throughout the barren grounds, to about the sixtieth parallel, extending to the islands in the north, traces of it having been found by the last Arctic Expedition, as far north as the eighty-third parallel. In former ages, its range was much more extensive, as is proved by the remains discovered in Siberia, in Germany and France, and in various parts of England, as in Kent, and near Salisbury, and in Gloucestershire.

The bull is larger than the cow, and about equal in size to small Scotch cattle. Animals killed by McClintock on Melville Island weighed 700 lb., of which 400 lb. was meat; they stood ten hands and a half high at the withers, their legs being comparatively short. The head is large and broad, armed with a pair of formidable horns, which, in their size and curvature, resemble those of the African buffalo, and, in old bulls, unite in the median line, covering the whole crown of the head, and forming a protection impenetrable to a rifle-ball. The ears are small, the eyes are remarkably so. Long black hair (nearly a yard long) hangs down from the throat, chest, sides of the body, and hips, covering the legs down to the middle. Besides this, in winter the animals are covered with a thick, soft, brownish wool, which is cast in summer. This is found in large quantities in their resting-places, and is stated by Richardson to be a valuable material, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity. The legs are white; and a large saddle-shaped patch behind the shoulder is generally of a whitish colour. The tail is very short—only three inches long; and this, in addition to the hairiness of the nostrils, the absence of a muffle and dewlap, and the conformation of the skull, afforded sufficient evidence to Blainville and Mr. Boyd Dawkins to assign the musk ox rather to the sheep than to the ox or buffalo tribe.

Musk oxen are found in herds of from ten to thirty; but in Western America, where the greater scarcity of food compels them to escape the rigour of the winter by regular seasonal migrations to more southern latitudes, they unite to form herds of more than a hundred. During the summer they prefer mountainous districts, climbing rocks and precipices with as great ease and rapidity as a wild goat. Probably, they find their food on mountain-sides, exposed to the sun and freed from snow, more readily than in the valleys. The whole of the scanty vegetation of the Arctic region contributes to their fare, which, in winter is reduced to lichens and branches of the dwarfed willows and shrubs. They get very lean, and in this condition smell more strongly of musk than at other times. The female has one calf towards the beginning of June.

The formidable appearance of the musk ox belies its disposition. It is a perfectly harmless animal, which has never been known to attack man; the bull, probably, uses his horns only in defending himself or his herd against wolves and bears and in duels with his rivals. Once only, during the Arctic Expedition to East Greenland, one of the officers, whilst engaged with his surveying instruments, was surprised by a sham attack of four musk oxen; these, however, lost heart when within a few yards, and galloped off faster than they had come. In localities where men are still a new and strange sight to them, they are easy of approach, and form one of the most welcome and valuable additions to the fare of the Arctic traveller. The last Arctic Expedition is reported to have killed a considerable number; and the specimen of which we give a figure was preserved by Captain Feilden, one of the naturalists with that expedition. It was killed on the shores of Grinnell Land, in lat. 82 deg. 27 min., within a mile of the winter quarters of H.M.S. Alert, on July 6, last year. It is a young bull three or four years old; it has been very well mounted, and is now exhibited in the Mammalian Gallery of the British Museum.

No specimen has ever been brought alive to Europe, although it happens not rarely that calves fall into the hands of hunters who have killed the cows. It seems almost a pity that so useful and remarkable an animal, which will subsist where neither sheep nor goat can live, should have ceased in Europe to be the companion of the reindeer, with which it had been associated in former ages. It might possibly be again introduced into Northern Europe.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it has received despatches from Mr. Stanley, dated Ujiji, Aug. 7 to 13, which state that he has made a complete survey of Lake Tanganyika, and settled the question of the Lukuga, which Commander Cameron supposed to be its outlet. The revelations upon this head are, the *Telegraph* says, of the most curious and complete nature. Mr. Stanley has apparently determined the problems of outlet and level, and made remarkable discoveries besides at the northern end of the lake, where he has found a spacious gulf, henceforth to be known by the name of Captain Burton, the original discoverer of the Tanganyika. Cameron, as the letters will indicate, was both right and wrong in his announcements. In another letter Mr. Stanley describes at length the general purport of his discoveries at and about the Nyanzas, especially touching that main source of the Nile to which, and its feeding lake, he gives the name of Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales. His last letter, dated Ujiji, Aug. 13, reports a deplorable outbreak of smallpox and fever in that station, which obliged him to prepare for an early departure. He proposed to cross the country to Nyangwe, and there to determine his final course. Mr. Stanley and his English attendant, Frank Pocock, had both suffered from illness, but were much better.



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FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE ODGER: THE SCENE IN BROAD-STREET, ST. GILES'S.



PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF THE 49TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE LATE MR. ODGER.

The death of Mr. George Odger, shoemaker, of High-street, Bloomsbury, who has been well known these twenty years past as a leading working-class politician, and was candidate for more than one Parliamentary constituency, was announced last week. His funeral took place, on Saturday afternoon, at Brompton Cemetery. The procession started from Bloomsbury about three o'clock, preceded by a band playing the Dead March in "Saul." There were seven mourning coaches, followed by a long line of private carriages and cabs, and a large number of persons on foot. Our illustration shows the funeral car in Broad-street, St. Giles's. Among those who walked in the procession, or joined it as it passed through the streets, were Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Professor Beesly, Dr. Congreve, Dr. Bridges, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., Mr. Holyoake, and the Rev. G. M. Murphy; among those in carriages were Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir John Bennett, and Miss Helen Taylor. Deputations from a number of trade societies and other working men's organisations attended. The procession throughout the route was protected from the traffic of the streets by the police, and, except in some parts of Piccadilly, great crowds lined the way. At the cemetery the crowd was so great that there was much confusion, and the mourners had some difficulty in making their way to the grave. The chaplain of the cemetery read over the grave the concluding portion of the burial service—the committal, and Mr. Murphy, who had been appointed to conduct a religious service at the grave, having given way to a claim made by the Chaplain to read the Church of England service. Professor Beesly then, addressing the assemblage as "Fellow citizens," spoke at some length on Mr. Odger's public career; and Mr. Fawcett in response to loud calls, delivered an address, dwelling on Mr. Odger's sincerity of character and his eminent services to the working classes. The Rev. G. M. Murphy also spoke briefly, and the assemblage dispersed.

SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Our illustration shows the scene at Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, one day last week, when His Royal and Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, who is honorary Colonel of the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifle Volunteers, presented medals to two of the sergeant instructors of that corps, for long service and good conduct.

Sergeant-Instructor Flanagan, one of the recipients, entered, in 1852, the 34th Regiment. He landed in the Crimea on Dec. 9, 1854, and served in all the operations before Sebastopol, including the various sorties, the attack and capture of the quarries, and the assault of the Redan, in which affair he was one of the storming party. He was transferred to the 47th Regiment on July 31, 1855, and served throughout the remainder of the campaign with that regiment, and, as his late commanding officer, Colonel Lowry, C.B., said, "did good service in the field." Subsequently he served in British North America seven years. He was thanked in Regimental Orders on July 3, 1865, "for saving a drowning man at Toronto, Canada;" and on Oct. 21, 1868, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, "for his zeal and energy in capturing a deserter." Having been discharged from the Army in 1873, he has since been uninterruptedly employed as sergeant instructor in the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. His companion, Sergeant-Instructor Morgan, joined the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1855. He was present at the action at Cawnpore, on Dec. 6, 1857; at the operations on the left bank of the Gumbtee, during March, 1858; at the siege and capture of Lucknow; the actions of Nawabgunge, Sandeela, and Jumo; was in the storming and capture of Fort Birwah (forlorn hope), under Major Alexander, when half the force was placed hors de combat; and served in the Oude campaign, in 1858. For service in the North-West Frontiers, 1863 and 1864, and in the action at Shubkudder, he received medals and clasps. Since his discharge as colour-sergeant, after a service of upwards of twenty-one years, he has been employed as sergeant instructor to the 49th Middlesex.

Colonel du Plat Taylor presented both sergeants to his Royal Highness in a short address stating the nature of their services. The Duke of Teck, having fastened the medals on their breasts, shook hands with each of them and spoke some kind words of congratulation and praise. The corps was afterwards inspected by its honorary Colonel, and seldom has its marching past been more admired for steadiness and precision. The officers present were, besides the honorary Colonel and Colonel, Majors Thompson and Sturgeon, Captain and Adjutant Liddell, Captains Daley Viall, M'Gregor, and Everest, and Quartermaster Dickson. After the inspection the corps, preceded by its band, marched to Hyde Park.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, on Thursday week, entered upon the consideration of harmony, or the sounding several musical notes simultaneously. He said that the distinction between melody and harmony had been well defined by Hauptmann, in the remark that melody consists essentially of motion, while harmony is consistent with repose, each chord conveying an independent idea. Harmony forms the most important element in modern music, and therefore requires most careful study. Though sounding several notes at once seems simple, yet the idea is comparatively modern. The result of much investigation and controversy shows that the Greeks had nothing resembling our modern harmony—at least, there is no record of such; and, in all probability, their vocal melodies were only accompanied in unisons or octaves. About the time of the Christian era, however, traces appear of one voice or instrument accompanying another in consecutive fifths or fourths; and in the tenth century we have the "diaphony" or "organising" of Hucbald, which was really harmony, though rude and inartistic. The origin of this harmony, considered to be neither Greek nor Roman, is attributed by the great musical historian, Fétis, to the northern tribes of Europe, ancestors of the Germans, who now so greatly excel in the art. After describing and illustrating on a pianoforte the progress of harmony after the time of Hucbald by the introduction of contrapuntal part music, and harmony of a more independent character, Dr. Pole gave examples of both styles, selected from the works of Handel, in whose hands each received the finest treatment. Proceeding to the theoretical principles of harmony, he began with the simplest, or "dual combination," two notes sounded together, the first germs of harmony, from which the more complex chords are derived; and he showed, by a diagram, that from the notes of the usual scales how many such dual combinations may be formed. He next considered the statement that some of these combinations, termed "consonances," are more agreeable to the ear than others, termed "dissonances," and the question whether the distinction has any foundation in nature, or is merely conventional. He first showed that

theory ingeniously worked out by Euler, who suggested that consonance is due to the simplicity of the ratios of the vibrations of the limiting sounds, is unsatisfactory; he next alluded to Hauptmann's metaphysical explanations; and then described the more satisfactory physical explanation of Helmholtz, derived from the nature of compound sounds. He showed that when two different notes are sounded together their overtones, or harmonics, are apt to get in each other's way, and thereby produce a beating, harsh to the ear. In consonances, as was shown, this harshness is either absent or slight, while it is very large in dissonances. By this means, the degree of harshness of any combination of notes can be mathematically estimated. Helmholtz's theory was elucidated by diagrams.

STEEL AND ITS FUTURE.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., began his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting on the 9th inst., with remarks on the little use made of iron in structure till the latter part of the last century, when it was first employed in bridges at Coalbrookdale and Sunderland (and, in 1819, at Southwark), and in canal-boats in Staffordshire, which was the beginning of our iron navy, so much developed at Birkenhead by Mr. Laird. Steel long remained a luxury, being mainly employed for cutlery, its price being 1s. a pound and upwards; the proverb "as true as steel" testifying to its trustworthiness. Mr. Bramwell commented on iron in its three forms, referring to specimens and diagrams illustrating their manufacture:—1. Cast or pig iron (ordinary, chilled, and malleable); 2, wrought iron (ordinary and case-hardened); and, 3, steel, varying from great flexibility to intense brittleness. Pig-iron is produced by putting iron ore with coke or coal and suitable fluxes into a blast-furnace, and is elementary iron with a large proportion of carbon; when chilled by pouring it in a fluid state into a metal mould, it becomes very hard. Cast-iron is made malleable by heating in a close vessel surrounded by iron ore, the oxygen of which partially decarbonises the metal. Wrought iron is produced by putting pig iron into a puddling furnace, where it is stirred about by "rabblers," worked by hand or by machinery. The oxygen contained in the iron ore, wherewith the furnace is lined, unites with the carbon of the pig iron, forming carbonic oxide, a gas which rises to the surface and ignites with lively blue flames. This goes on until the iron becomes pasty, when it is formed into balls, nearly all the carbon being expelled. After noticing some of the defects met with in wrought iron, and the consequent danger, when used in boiler-plates, railways, and other machinery, Mr. Bramwell described and illustrated the manufacture of steel, beginning with that of blistered steel (made by heating wrought iron in air-tight fire-brick boxes containing charcoal for many hours) and its variety shear steel. The product was variable, depending much upon the skill of the workman. About 1750, Huntsman invented cast steel, by a process which Mr. Bramwell described; and which Krupp so modified as to be able to show at the Great Exhibition in 1851 an ingot of 4500 lb., and at that of 1862 one of 20 tons. A French chemist, M. Chenot, by a very ingenious process, obtained excellent steel direct from iron ore; and Riepe produced "puddled steel" of uncertain quality. While efforts were being made to improve this process, Mr. Bessemer's very important invention appeared, the main principle of which consists in blowing air into molten iron, whereby the carbon and silicon are burnt out, and afterwards restoring to the iron enough carbon to convert it into steel. By these processes steel was enormously cheapened; but its character for extreme accuracy was injured, and its use retarded in engineering, where mere average goodness is insufficient. Mr. Bramwell next explained and illustrated by diagrams and specimens the process by which Dr. Siemens has attained great certainty in the quality of steel manufactured by means of his "regenerative furnace," in which any heat consistent with the endurance of the material of the furnace can be maintained; and it was shown by testing a small bar of known size that "mild steel" is capable of bearing, before a breaking, a tensile strain of fifty-six tons per square inch of original section, with an extension of about 12 per cent. Steel has thus regained its character, and, as Mr. Bramwell observed, in conclusion, is now applicable to every purpose for which wrought iron is employed. Cast iron will still be required for massive objects, but the use of puddled wrought iron will probably pass away.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his illustrations of the effects of the French Revolution upon English literature by referring to Robert Burns, the great poet of nature, whose lyric poems are imbued with deep sensibility of the corruptions of his time, with the hope of a coming reaction, and with an impulse to put men in a right relation to their fellows, so warmly expressed in his vigorous song, "A man's a man for a' that!" Laurence Sterne and his "Sentimental Journey" were next noticed, as being a reflection of the opinions of Rousseau, and a painful example of misused talents. The new spirit of humanity, as exhibited by a young Scotch lawyer, Henry Mackenzie, in his "Man of Feeling," was next mentioned; and Professor Morley read an amusing list of the great number of times in which "tears" and "weeping" occur in that work. He then referred to the sickly works of Merry and others of the "Della Crusca" or "Anna Matilda" school, so vigorously satirised by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mæviad," extracts from which were read. Gifford, a warm Conservative, became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, a political paper set up by Canning and others, in 1797, to ridicule the new doctrines; and in it first appeared "The Needy Knife-Grinder," "The Rovers," and "The Loves of the Triangles," laughable burlesques of Southey, Schiller, and Darwin. As an example of the novels, the Professor gave an analysis of "Caleb Williams," by William Godwin (the author of "An Inquiry concerning Political Justice"), in which is found the typical "Man of Gloom," of the day, and in which "agonies" predominate as much as "tears" in the "Man of Feeling," and which was characterised as "an indictment against society on entirely false grounds." In 1799 appeared the "Pleasures of Hope," by the true poet of the ideal, Thomas Campbell—a poem which has survived all other so-called "Pleasures" except Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory"—a work of refinement rather than of power. After reading glowing passages from Campbell's poem, Professor Morley gave a sketch of the life of Wordsworth, with extracts from his "Prelude" and "Excursion," showing how his zealous aspirations for the benefit of mankind—nearly leading him to join the French Republicans, at the risk of his life—were checked by his friends; how he, Southey, and Coleridge were prevented from going to settle in America by want of money; how, by the legacy of a friend, he was enabled to settle at Grasmere, and devote himself to the bent of his mind, poetry; and how he was eventually led to discover that the solution of the problem of correcting the evils of society is not merely changing the system of government, but the recognition of God in the world, and labouring for the improvement of the condition of those who are governed, so that they may have the opportunity of living up to the

highest ideal they are capable of attaining. This is the leading principle of the nineteenth century:—

What one is,
Why may not millions be?

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM—EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his ninth lecture on the Form of Man, given on Tuesday last, began with a description of the muscles of the head and face, and then, by the help of models and diagrams, explained their functions in causing the various movements of the mouth and lips, the eyes, eyelids, and eyebrows, the nose, and the brow, which produce smiling, laughing, weeping, sneering, frowning, and other outward expressions of our internal emotions. In relation to this subject, he referred his audience to Sir Charles Bell's "Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression as Connected with the Fine Arts" and Mr. Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals." In regard to the question whether more expression is given by the eyes or the mouth, the Professor exhibited two pictures of a lady, in which the lower part of the face could be shifted; whereby it appeared that the mouth has the larger share in the production of expression. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an account of the muscles of the neck.

On Friday next, the 23rd inst., Professor J. H. Gladstone will give a discourse on the Influence of Chemical Constitution upon Refraction of Light.

The Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, presided over a meeting, in the great hall of the Society of Arts, on Thursday week, when Dr. John Yeats, F.R.G.S., read a paper on Middle-Class Education in Holland.

Mr. Ashbury, M.P., gave an address, before a crowded audience, in the Brighton Townhall, yesterday week, on America, China, and Japan, he having completed a tour in those countries shortly before the opening of Parliament. The lecture was illustrated by dissolving views, many of them being photographs taken for the purpose.

Mr. Sorby, F.R.S., lectured at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday evening, on Meteorites.

A lecture on Foods and Drinks was given at the Society of Arts, last Saturday evening, by Dr. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene in University College; Dr. Carpenter, O.B., F.R.S., occupied the chair. The lecturer explained the reasons why beef is more nutritious, though somewhat less digestible, than mutton, the disadvantages attending the use of pork from its closeness of fibre and superabundance of fat, and the comparative low value of the flesh of young animals. Good meat should, he pointed out, neither be too pale, indicative of disease, nor too dark, suggesting that the animal had not been killed; it should be elastic to the touch, have a rumpled appearance, and not become moist if kept. The lecturer was much applauded when he expressed a hope that the difficulties in the way of the importation of meat from America were being so far met that a cheaper supply might be available for the consumer. Salmon was pronounced to be as nutritious as beef or mutton. Eels, mackerel, and herrings were less easily digested than most other fish, because of the fat contained in their muscles. Dr. Corfield quoted Dr. Parke's opinion that spirits do not sustain the body in resisting extremes of heat or cold, that they induce liver disease and decrease the power of working, that strong wines and beers were liable to cause gout, and that even light wines and beers should be used, if at all, in moderation, and only at meal times. In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the nerve-stimulating and non-intoxicating qualities of tea, coffee, and cocoa, and the dangers of indigestion resulting from their abuse, especially in drinking them too hot.

The second of the present series of four Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given, on Monday, to Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. He reverted to the composition and properties of ammoniacal liquor, briefly mentioned in the first lecture as a useful and important secondary product of the dry distillation of coal, describing its mode of collection in the gasworks, and its subsequent utilisation by the chemical manufacturer for the production of sulphate of ammonia. The methods of determining the strength and so estimating the value of this liquor in the laboratory were then experimentally explained, after which the lecturer passed on to treat of the purification of gas from the ammonia that still remained in it after the subsidence of the ammoniacal liquor. The purification of gas from sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid was also treated of, and the uses of lime and of oxide of iron for these purposes were described and contrasted with methods employed and proposed for employment as alternatives.—The next lecture will deal more fully with the impurities of gas and their removal.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening—the president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair—the first paper read was upon the Distribution of Salt in the Ocean as Indicated by its Specific Gravity, by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, of the Challenger Expedition. He said that water had been taken from different depths and at an immense number of places in the ocean. Of the three years and a half during which the cruise lasted three years were spent in the tropics, and the water from the bottom of the sea had to be allowed to stand to take the temperature of the air before its specific gravity was ascertained by means of a hydrometer. The water was heaviest, and consequently most salt, in portions of the Atlantic where there were two bands on each side of the equator, which were of the greatest density, while between them, on the equator, was a band which was not so salt. Throughout the whole of the Atlantic the water was not more salt than in any part of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan gave reasons for attributing this effect to the operation of the trade winds, which caused a much larger amount of evaporation than took place in the Pacific, where the trade winds were neither so regular nor so general, and where there was much greater rainfall than in the Atlantic. The effect of freezing was like that of heat to increase the quantity of salt in the water, for the water was concentrated below the ice, and the ice was almost without salt.—Mr. Herbert J. Allen then read an account of a journey through Formosa from north to south. The Chinese stations, he said, were mostly on the north coast, the central and southern districts being inhabited by the aborigines, who are very unlike the Chinese, both in dress and physique. Since the Japanese expedition against the Formosan tribe the Chinese have endeavoured to extend their territory and increase the number of colonists, and during the last year they have largely increased the staff of officials; but colonists in advanced positions are exposed to many serious risks, notwithstanding that the Chinese have made large presents to many of the native chiefs. Mr. Allen travelled in company with missionaries, who are well received, and who have a considerable number of converts to Christianity among the natives, who are supposed to be of the Malayo-Polynesian race. Mr. Allen entered by a very narrow pass into a plain, inhabited principally by semi-civilised natives and a few Chinese, the

hills surrounding it being occupied by wild savage tribes, who live by hunting in the woods. The president said that all tropical products grow in the island, which would become a great place if it had a good Government; it is also rich in coal.—He announced that, on the 26th inst., Sir George Nares would read a paper on the Geographical Results of the Arctic Expedition.

Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Newport-Pagnell (hon. sec. of the Lecturers' Association), gave an able lecture, last Monday evening, at the Hull Church Institute, on the Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries. The Rev. S. B. Craig, M.A. (president) occupied the chair.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, a paper was read by Mr. G. H. Symonds, secretary of the Meteorological Society, on the Climates of the various British Colonies.

A paper on the subject of Commerce in Western Africa was read by Mr. J. Irvine, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, when Bishop Crowther, a native of that portion of the continent, spoke of the advantage to the natives of an improved system of trading.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A disregard of the principles of dramatic construction must be fatal to the success of a drama, whatever the intrinsic merit of the production. The architect, in devising a plan for a new edifice, is careful at the outset to provide a secure foundation on which the structure shall stand, without which, with all its grandeur of design, all its beauty of ornamentation, in the moment of completion it will topple to the ground, and render nugatory all the time and labour expended on it. What this foundation is to a building, construction is to an effective stage production. Mr. Henry Spicer, a skilful poet and of some practice as a dramatist, is the author of the new drama, "Haska." Though evincing much power of poetic diction and much cleverness in the delineation of character, this otherwise competent writer has neglected the primary principle which we have just urged, and his new play, in consequence, is thereby placed in considerable jeopardy. The story, which contains much that is romantic and picturesque, is too vague to admit of a reviewer giving it in detail. Thus much we gathered from the first representation. Haska, the heroine (Miss Leighton), is a foundling, whose foster-mother is a blind woman, named Elspa (Miss Cicely Nott). The first act presents her in bridal costume, her nuptials having been recently solemnised with Yan, a serf (Mr. F. Tyars). The husband interfering to protect his wife from an outrage offered her by Count Stourdza (Mr. Creswick), the tyrant orders him to instant execution. In revenge, Haska stirs up the villagers to rebellion. The second act confronts Haska with Count Stourdza, who presents her with a vision of her slaughtered husband. Haska practices dissimulation, and entices the Count into a chair hitherto used for purposes of torture. After manacling and disabling him, she snatches a dagger from his girdle and threatens to stab him. The Count's attendants appear, and Haska effects her escape by wrenching aside the iron bars and taking an appalling leap from the casement. The third act discovers Haska to be the sister of Count Stourdza; the husband, supposed dead, reappears, and the curtain descends upon a happy tableau. The burden of the acting falls upon Miss Leighton, who, in the title-role of Haska, exhibits marked declamatory power. Mr. Creswick made the most of the very unthankful part of Count Stourdza. Yan and Elspa found able representatives in Mr. F. Tyars and Miss Cicely Nott. The other characters call for no especial mention. The author and Mr. Chatterton were summoned before the curtain at the termination of the piece.

The performance of "Antigone" came off, as announced, at the Royal Academy of Music. The choruses were all efficiently rendered; and the music, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, was particularly happy. Mr. Ryder gave great effect to the character of Creon; and Miss Evelyn, in the difficult rôle of Antigone, evidenced much artistic power and discrimination. The performance was perfectly successful.

"We have to chronicle the 700th representation of "Our Boys," which took place at the Vaudeville, on Wednesday night. Another of Byron's comedies, "Partners for Life," has been successfully revived at the Opéra Comique. The cast is a strong one. On the first night the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princes Albert Victor and George, honoured the theatre with their presence.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan appeared at a matinée dramatique, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday, in Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy, "The House or the Home," and the comedietta of "The Bengal Tiger." The entertainments, which assumed something of a private character, were understood to be for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, who were supported by Lady Sebright, Mr. Bingham, and other amateurs. The admissions to stalls, balcony, and boxes were by vouchers only, the pit and gallery being closed. The performance was under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Teck, who honoured the theatre by their presence, while the stalls and boxes were filled by members of the aristocracy.

The Lord Chamberlain has refused to grant a license for the new theatre of Sadler's Wells until stone stairs have been erected for all portions of the building; and his Lordship is understood to have stated that he is determined in future to grant no license for any theatre in which wooden stairs are used, and that he will insist on all such stairs being removed and replaced with stone stairs.

A new first part was produced on Monday evening at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, at St. George's Hall, entitled "Two Foster Brothers," the words being Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's, the music Mr. Alfred Cellier's, and new scenery having been provided by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. Two or three of the songs were encored, and there was a great deal of hearty and discriminating applause. Our criticism is unavoidably deferred till next week. The two other pieces included in the evening's programme—"Spring's Delights" and "A Night Surprise" seem to have lost none of their original popularity.

Mr. W. H. Swanborough has this week given his drawing-room entertainment, "Away with Melancholy," at Westbourne Hall, assisted by Miss Margaret Douglas, Miss Marie Pascoe, and Mr. Edward Duncan.

Mr. G. D. Ham, of H.M. Customs, has brought out a "Mercantile Year Book." The first part contains a complete and codified edition of the merchant shipping laws; the second part is an epitome of the laws relating to importation, exportation, excise licenses, stamps, taxes, and commercial statistics. Being a trustworthy work, it will be found most useful in the counting-house of every merchant.

MUSIC.

HERR JOACHIM.

The specialty of last week was the musical demonstration at Cambridge (on the Thursday) on the occasion of the honorary degree of Doctor of Music being conferred on Herr Joachim by the University. The formal proceedings of the day are recorded elsewhere, and we have here to speak of the evening concert which followed (in the Guildhall), and of which we reproduce the programme:—

PART I.			
Overture—The Wood Nymphs, op. 20	...	...	Sterndale Bennett.
Concerto for violin (with orchestra), op. 61	...	...	Beethoven.
A Song of Destiny, op. 54 (for chorus and orchestra)	...	...	Brahms.
Violin solo (Andante allegro Assai) in C major	...	...	J. S. Bach.
Elegiac overture	...	...	Joachim.

PART II.			
Symphony in C minor	...	...	Brahms.

Brahms's symphony was first performed in public—conducted by the composer—in November last, at Carlsruhe, and was soon after repeated in various parts of Germany. Its first public hearing in England was at Cambridge, on Thursday week, when it was finely given by a full orchestra, led by Mr. A. Burnet. The work is laid out on a grand scale, and consists of four principal divisions, opening in C minor and closing in C major. With the exception of the finale, the general tone is serious, not to say solemn, the themes being mostly interesting and impressive, and the treatment masterly, with some especially skilful orchestral writing. The bright and jubilant tone of the last movement—chiefly in C major—forms a good contrast to the preceding portions of the symphony, which is thus brought to a highly effective close. There can be no question that it is an important addition to the stores of orchestral music. It will soon be heard in London, being announced for performance at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on April 16.

The other novelty of Thursday week, Dr. Joachim's overture, is commemorative of the dramatic poet Heinrich von Kleist. It is written with practised skill in the command of orchestral effect, and contains passages of pathos and passion. This work will also soon be heard again, being included in the programme of next Saturday's Crystal Palace concert.

Of Dr. Joachim's fine rendering of the violin pieces in the programme it is unnecessary to speak, having been repetitions of well-known performances. The other items of the concert are also too familiar to need comment.

The choral portions of the "Song of Destiny" were well sung, the orchestral performances throughout the evening having been, as already implied, of a very high order. Herr Joachim conducted the two novelties, the other pieces having been directed by Mr. O. V. Stanford.

The occasion was the 150th concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, and the profits were devoted to the aid of Addenbrook's Hospital.

The decree of Doctor of Music would also have been conferred on Herr Brahms by the Cambridge University but for the unavoidable absence of the composer, personal attendance being an indispensable condition.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first appearance of M. Henri Petri (a pupil of Dr. Joachim), who created a very favourable impression by his highly skilful execution of Spohr's eighth violin concerto ("In modo di scena Cantante") and the romance from his instructor's "Hungarian Concerto." The concert commenced with Mr. G. A. Osborne's bright and spirited "Festival Overture," composed for and first performed at Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival of 1875, and closed with Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell." Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sinico-Campobello and Signor Campobello.

The second of the Lenten performances of oratorios at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when "Elijah" was given. For Wednesday evening next Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mozart's Twelfth Mass are announced.

The nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts is near its close, the last evening concert of the series being announced for March 26, to be followed, as usual, by the special performance for the benefit of the director, Mr. Arthur Chappell. Herr Joachim and Madame Schumann were again respectively the leading violinist and solo pianist on Saturday afternoon and Monday evening last—the gentleman, on both occasions, receiving a greeting which evidently included a recognition of his newly-acquired title of Doctor of Music, conferred on him by the University of Cambridge on Thursday week.

There remains but one more of the London Ballad Concerts to be given, in completion of the eleventh season. The programme of this week's concert consisted of a popular selection of old English and Scotch songs, varied by Madame Arabella Goddard's brilliant pianoforte playing and some part-singing by the London Vocal Union. The singers announced were Mesdames Edith Wynne, Antoinette Sterling, and Cave Ashton; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. C. Beckett.

That accomplished pianist Miss Madelena Cronin gave the first of two recitals, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, when her programme comprised various solo pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

On Thursday evening Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) was performed at the Royal Albert Hall, directed by Mr. Barnby; the solo vocalists announced having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. T. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

An amateur concert was given at the Langham Hall, on Thursday evening, in aid of the Italian Protestant Orphans' Home, at Florence.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, a concert of special interest was given by Mr. F. J. Campbell, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind. The programme was of a high order, comprising Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Der Ritt der Walküren (from Wagner's "Die Walküre"), Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto played by Herr Hartvigson, Beethoven's violin concerto by Herr Joachim, and a duet of Spohr by this artist and his pupil, M. Henri Petri—besides vocal music, choral and solo. The orchestra consisted of about one hundred performers, conducted by Mr. Manns.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated musically, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, with concerts of national music.

On Friday next Haydn's "Seasons" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The new season of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, will begin on April 17, with the first of eight matinées.

A shoal of porpoises made their way up the Thames on Sunday, several having been seen at the height of the tide between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges.

"IMPERIAL" FESTIVITIES IN BRITISH BURMAH.

Though unable to compete in expenditure with more wealthy provinces of the British Indian empire in celebrating the assumption of the Imperial title by her Majesty the Queen, the inhabitants of British Burmah were nowise behind the most loyal of her subjects in their alacrity and personal efforts to make this event a telling success. This was most noticeable in the various large buildings, of an attractive though temporary character, erected for the exhibition (gratis) of the dramatic acting, dancing, singing, and other national performances which are peculiar to the country. The entertainments, it must be observed, were specially revised, and supplied with prayers, songs, and music specially composed for this momentous occasion, and illustrative of its particular significance. One remarkable feature in all celebrations of this description in Burmah, as compared with India generally, is that, while in Hindostan all public performers are professional, and none of the better classes of society will exhibit themselves in public, the Burmese women, who occupy a position as independent as those of our own country, are accustomed, upon state occasions like this, or in connection with religious ceremonies, to take part in public amateur performances. Upon these occasions none but respectable girls are admitted, amongst whom are to be found the daughters of the most wealthy and important of the native residents. In the single town of Moulmein not fewer than six or seven hundred of such young ladies had undergone a troublesome and laborious training for their performances on "Proclamation Day," when, it would appear, their efforts were rewarded by ample recognition.

Our Engravings illustrative of this ceremonial represent, first, one of the different pavilions built for the purposes of the festival, where several companies of performers are seen ranged outside; secondly, the Burmese band, which is always in attendance on such occasions. These illustrations are copied from photographs by Mr. P. Kleir, of Moulmein, a local artist of considerable repute.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Legend of Tours" is a song by Odoardo Barri, with English and Italian text, offering some good points for declamatory singing. It is published by Messrs. Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; and the copyright has been presented by the composer to the Health Resort Fund of that excellent institution, the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we have some effective new songs, at once simple and pleasing. Among them are "The Prodigal," a sacred song, by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres); "Enchantment," by Julia Woolf; and "A Charm," by the same. An effective fantasia on subjects from Offenbach's opéra-bouffe, "Les Bavards," by Mr. Kuhe, is also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.

"Elementary Vocal Studies," by Edward Land (Morley), is a compendious code of instructions, by the estimable professor whose death was recently recorded. Much valuable information and a useful series of exercises are here supplied in a compact form and at a moderate cost.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte," by Joseph Goddard (Goddard and Co.), is similar in design, extent, and price, to that just referred to, with the difference that it is intended for pianists instead of singers. This method contains very copious explanations and instructions, illustrated with diagrams of the positions of the hand and practical musical examples.

Woburn Park, near Weybridge, has, it is stated, been sold to an influential section of the Roman Catholic party for monastic or scholastic purposes.

At a meeting of the West Yorkshire colliery owners and miners' delegates, at Leeds, on Monday, a reduction of six and a half per cent, on the present rate of wages, instead of ten per cent originally proposed, was agreed to. By this concession on the part of the employers a strike has probably been averted.

The first annual dinner of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms—his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair. In the course of his speech, the Prince referred at some length to the different methods employed in teaching the deaf and dumb. Lord Granville spoke also on the same subject. Subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were announced, the Prince of Wales heading the list of donors with 100 guineas.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the ship Ethel, of Plymouth, on the Seven Stones, on Feb. 27, has terminated in the suspension for three months of the master, Richard Dyer, and the mate, Henry Newman.—The inquiry into the stranding on Holy Island of the steamer Bertha, on the 16th ult., has been brought to a conclusion, the Court censuring the master, and suspending the certificate of the mate for two years.—The brig Leonie, of Whitstable, was run down, on Sunday evening, in Robin Hood's Bay, by the steamer Consett, from Sunderland, and six of the crew perished, the Leonie sinking almost immediately. On the same evening one life was lost by a collision which occurred off the Anglesey coast.

Alderman M'Swiney, an ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was a witness, yesterday week, before the Select Committee on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. He said that he had made inquiries of his own people, and they invariably professed an anxiety to get rid of the temptation of Sunday drinking. If the public-houses were closed there would probably at first be some little inconvenience and consequent complaint, but he was satisfied that the advantages would soon be found to outweigh the inconveniences. He did not anticipate that there would be a sufficient amount of dissatisfaction to lead to any public demonstration. The minority in Dublin against Sunday closing was so small that he did not think it was necessary to make a concession to their wishes by reducing the hours of opening on Sunday, instead of closing the public-houses altogether.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland inspected the Metropolitan Police, at the depot, Kevin-street, Dublin, on Monday morning. Afterwards, his Grace, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, visited the Model Schools of the National Education Commissioners, in Marlborough-street. Their Graces minutely inspected every department, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements and the appearance of the children. In the evening the Duke and Duchess gave the second State Ball at the Castle, at which the Duke of Connaught was present. Their Graces entered the ball-room, St. Patrick's Hall, shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill, Lord and Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, and the Earl of Portarlington.—It is stated that his Grace will pay a visit, on July 23 next, to Mount-stewart, near Newtownards, in the county of Down, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Grace will also visit Belfast.

THE "EMPRESS" TITLE FESTIVITIES IN BRITISH BURMAH.



PAVILION AND COMPANY OF PERFORMERS AT MOULMEIN.



BURMESE BAND AT THE MOULMEIN FESTIVITIES.

"UNCLE TOM."

Some popular interest has been felt in the recent visit to England of a negro religious minister from America, who was in early life a slave in the Southern States, and passes for the original of "Uncle Tom," the hero of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's affecting tale, published nigh twenty-five years ago. The Rev. Josiah Henson, by her Majesty's special desire, was presented to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, on Monday week, and his portrait will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The true story of his life may be read in a small volume, edited by Mr. John Lobb, at the office of the *Christian Age*, which contains an autobiography, from the year 1789 to 1876, a preface by Mrs. Stowe, and some notes by Mr. G. Sturge and Mr. S. Morley, M.P. This publication has been very extensively sold, having already reached its fortieth thousand, and has, therefore, passed beyond the need of critical recommendation as a literary novelty. It will be sufficient for our purpose here to observe the chief facts and dates of the biographical narrative. Josiah Henson is now eighty-seven years of age. He was born a slave, the son of a slave father and slave mother, in Charles County, Maryland, on June 15, 1789. When he was a mere infant he lost his father, not by death, but by forcible separation. The negro husband, having the feelings of a man, beat a white overseer who had attempted an outrageous assault on the negro wife. For this act of manliness he got a



THE REV. JOSIAH HENSON ("UNCLE TOM").

hundred lashes, and had his ear nailed to a stake and chopped off, after which he was sold away to Alabama. The wife and children never saw or heard of him again. Josiah's elder brothers and sisters were taken away, some years afterwards, by the sale of their master's stock. But he, being a very small boy, remained with his mother, on the plantation of Isaac Riley, in Montgomery County, till he grew up to manhood. His mother was a good Christian woman; and the religious principles she instilled into him were developed by the preaching of one John McKenny, a baker at Georgetown. Josiah Henson was a clever, athletic, high-spirited young fellow. He rose in his master's service and confidence, protecting the drunken fool in many a tavern brawl, as well as minding his estate. A neighbouring overseer, named Bryce Litton, to revenge himself for being prevented from fighting unfairly with Riley, waylaid the negro servant and savagely maimed his right arm. Some time after this, Riley was bankrupt, and, fearing that his negroes would be sold for his debts, persuaded Josiah to lead them into Kentucky, to be kept by his brother Amos, on Big Blackford's Creek, south bank of the Ohio river. Josiah safely conducted the whole of the party of eighteen, besides his own wife and two children, a distance of nearly a thousand miles. He remained three or four years with Amos Riley, cultivated his religious faith, and became, though still untaught to read, a regular



A LOG HUT IN CALIFORNIA.

preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He got permission, in 1828, to go and preach in several of the chapels in Cincinnati, and to attend a Conference of the Methodist Connection. The fees or gifts he there received put him in possession of a little money, to the amount of 275 dollars, with a good suit of clothes, and a horse of his own. Amos Riley let him go back to Maryland, to see his old master Isaac Riley, who scornfully observed that he had grown to be "quite a black gentleman." The hope of buying his freedom now dawned on Josiah Henson. By the assistance of a friend at Washington an arrangement was made, and he paid 450 dollars for his certificate of manumission. But his master had contrived to play him an infamous trick, and he would not be free without paying the remainder of a thousand dollars, which had, unknown to him, been set down as his real price. He discovered this on his return to Kentucky, where he was kept in slavery awhile longer. A voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, with his master's son, showed him still worse aspects of slavery. He was once tempted to murder his betrayers and oppressors, but was restrained by the grace of God. He resolved to escape, with his wife and four young children, and to make his way north, through the Free States, into Canada. This enterprise was accomplished, in the September and October of 1830, with severe hardships and perils; but Josiah Henson was a free man at length, having been from his youth a brave man worthy of freedom. He found employment among the Canadian farmers. His boys here first went to school, and the eldest then taught his own father, already a minister of the Gospel, to read the Bible, which he could not have dared to learn in the Slave States. The Rev. Joseph Henson, working for the support of his family, leading and superintending the village life of several hundred escaped negroes like himself, acquired some little position, influence, and property. He took an active part in the secret association, called "the Underground Railroad," between anti-slavery people in the United States and Canada, to help the escape of negroes from the southern bondage. In this noble service of liberty and humanity Josiah Henson more than once risked his life by venturing into the State of Kentucky, for the rescue of his less fortunate brethren. At the same time he was engaged in founding an industrial settlement, with missions and schools, landed estate, buildings, and saw-mills for the colonial timber trade. He travelled repeatedly, on business, through all the British American provinces and the New England States. His home was a newborn village then called Dawn, but now Camden, on the river Sydenham, in Upper Canada, where he presided over the "Manual Labour School." It is a pity that Mr. Carlyle, whose "Occasional Discourse on the Negro Question," in his "Latter-Day Pamphlets," appeared just about that time, knew nothing of the virtues and good works of such men as Josiah Henson. But the time very soon arrived for this admirable example to be known in England, as well as in America. At the London Universal Exhibition of 1851, there was a show of Canadian black walnut from the Sawmills of Dawn, in charge of the Rev. Josiah Henson. He arrived here, with letters of introduction to statesmen from the Sumners and Lawrences of Massachusetts, from Sir Allan M'Nab and other eminent men of Canada, and with credentials to the chief Nonconformist ministers in London. An attempt was made to vilify his character, and to denounce him as a mercenary impostor; but the whole case was investigated by a committee of the highest authority, and Canadian testimonies were also obtained, proving that he had been falsely slandered. He was invited to occupy the best Dissenting pulpits, was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dined with the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. Upon his return to America, he wrote and published the story of his own life, that its sale might provide for the purchase of his elder brother's freedom in Georgia. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe read the autobiography, and made the acquaintance of its writer, shortly before composing her famous romance, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We cannot perceive much resemblance between the main outlines of "Uncle Tom's" life, which is a thrilling tragedy, and the adventurous but finally prosperous career of the Rev. Josiah Henson. Nor does it appear, judging from such indications of personal character as the reading of these books will afford, that the two men are at all like each other, except in being, for aught we know, equally good men. But Mrs. Stowe was probably indebted to Mr. Henson for some anecdotes of the licentious cruelty of a bad class of slave owners, dealers, and overseers in the Southern States, and for some instances of the quaint, comical, but affecting simplicity of the negro race. We do not quite know what to think of Mr. Henson's *ex parte* statement of the disputes, in later years, about the management of the institution at Dawn and its property, or that of his personal quarrels with some of his Canadian neighbours. His temper with regard to these may be excusable in a mere worldly man, but is far from the spirit of evangelical charity which we should expect in "Uncle Tom." It may, perhaps, be inferred that a black saint is not much better or worse than a white saint; but we have no reason to doubt that Josiah Henson is a tolerably good fellow, and not more of an egotist than other persons who rise in the world, and who find themselves petted by a fashionable sentimentalism. We are glad to know that the old man is well and hearty, as he now goes home once more from his third visit to England; that he is happy in a second marriage and in his seven children now living; and that he has been so kindly received by the Queen.

The Portrait of "Uncle Tom"—as it pleases Mr. Henson to accept that name—is from a photograph by Messrs. Bradshaw and Godart, London School of Photography, Newgate-street.

A LOG HUT IN CALIFORNIA.

It may be remembered that our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, when in San Francisco, in 1873, dashed off to the northern point of California, to see and illustrate for us the Modoc War, sketches and descriptions of which were given at the time. The Log Hut now presented to view was one of the places at which our Artist put up on his way to the Lava Beds. Such a scene would have had less interest at the time; but now, when we are recording the progress of the United States in America, the sketch may serve to illustrate the outposts of civilisation. Ever since the occupation of America there has been a frontier line of colonists, who have been in contact with the native Indians. This movement began with the first settlers, but has steadily gone westward, and it is now only in the far West that anything of the kind can be seen. The early descriptions of the American Indians represent them as being of a high and chivalric nature. They may have been so two or three centuries ago, but at present those left in the far West do not realise this idea. We may quote from a paper supplied by Mr. W. Simpson to the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, and published in April, 1875, in which he says:—"At the base of the hills I made my acquaintance for the first time with the European settler, who lives on the boundary where our civilisation ends and the condition of the primitive race begins. The Spanish word 'Ranch' is still retained, and

in this quarter it means many square miles of land, with thousands of cattle on it. The dwelling was a rude log hut, whose floor was not very different in cleanliness from the ground outside. My bed for the night was on this, with a blanket I had luckily brought with me. The morning ablutions, for those who cared to perform them, were done in a small stream near the door; a dirty towel hung at the entrance, near to which was nailed, by means of a string, a comb with two or three teeth still left in it, and a small empty frame, which had once contained a looking-glass. In none of the ranches in this out-of-the-way quarter did I see a European woman. The proprietors, I was told, were very wealthy, and the number of dollars they were worth was often mentioned to me. Still, if a sort of missionary society were to be formed to send out soap, brushes, needles and thread, and similar articles, which we consider as the first necessities of civilisation, with some person to give instructions as to their use, I should at once subscribe to it as one having a most charitable purpose. I think I never saw such dirty, uncombed, and ragged specimens of humanity. In one of these ranches I was thoughtless enough to go into the place where the breakfast was being cooked. I will not describe the cuisine to you; it will be enough to say that it was quite in keeping with the surroundings. It will complete this picture of the condition of these advanced settlers, to state that their morality presented a similar tendency to degradation. There was generally at these ranches a 'Wikie up,' or rude tent of mats and branches, inhabited by Modoc women."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

Of the two exhibitions opened this week gallantry compels us to hold in due remembrance the old French saying, *Place aux dames*.

This society was reorganised in 1865, and ever since it has had the active support of some of our best female artists, among whom may be named Mrs. E. M. Ward, Madame Bisschop, of The Hague, Miss Montalba, and Miss Elizabeth Thompson. The present exhibition numbers 715 works, including three painted china plates by Rebecca Coleman.

We are of those who regard the making of copies as rather a profitless employment of time, and we see there are a good many in the present exhibition; but, when the copy is as good as Kathleen Milligan's "Village Choir," after T. Webster; or Miss Jessie Landseer's miniature in ivory, after her brother Sir Edwin's "Beauty's Bath" (682)—a young lady holding in her arms a pet spaniel, and which was painted, if we remember rightly, for the late Sir Robert Peel, we are almost inclined to withdraw our objection.

Emma Cooper's "Plums" (706), lying attached to the branch, has more precision and force than anything she has yet exhibited, and, if she will only go on content to do bits of things well, she will soon have strength enough to grasp subjects in their entirety. Maria Harrison's "Basket of Peonies in the Gloamin'" (96), though necessarily low in key, need not necessarily have been hung so high. Her yellow "Roses in Wedgwood Vase" (177) is no better painted, though much better hung.

Madame Hegg is, as usual, a generous contributor, and in flower-painting leads the way, closely followed by Mrs. A. Lukis Guerin, Charlotte J. James, and Miss E. Walter. Then, in fruit, we have Miss E. H. Stannard and Fanny E. Davis. In the landscape branch of art Mrs. Marrable is as abounding as ever and much more definite in her touch and artistic in her general massing; while Marian Croft worthily occupies the place of honour with her "Old Cottage, Ringmer" (165), with a clever figure-subject by Mrs. Backhouse on each side.

Louise Jopling's "Izanami" (231), a Japanese girl whose interesting face reflects the warm tints of her parasol; Ellen Partridge's life-sized portrait of "Miss Pierrepont" (253), Madame C. Bisschop's "First Kiss" (61), Mdle. M. Kirschner's "Cattle on the Banks of a Stream" (238), and Mary Backhouse's "La Bella Lavandaja" (280) are among the strong things of the exhibition. Besides these there are many others whose works deserve attention; and among them are Laura T. A. Tadema, S. M. Louisa Taylor, Miss Hepworth Dixon, Kate Edith Nichols, Eva M. Ward, Emily Alldridge, E. S. Guinness, Louisa Starr, Elizabeth Thompson, and Mrs. E. M. Ward. We are happy to think that these ladies can well afford to have their names only mentioned. Their works add greatly to the interest of the exhibition; and we were very glad to hear that on the private-view day the sales were more than ordinarily good.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

When a man is smitten with a desire to possess pictures, whether in oil or water colour, it is in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists that he most probably ventures on his first modest purchase. When a student begins to think that he can project on the canvas something worthy of being seen, it is to the Society of British Artists that he sends his first picture; on its walls that he has the satisfaction of seeing himself "hung," or experiences the more palpitating joy still of beholding himself marked "sold." To the minds, therefore, both of buyers and sellers—of artists and of their patrons—the Society of British Artists brings pleasurable recollections; and it is satisfactory to see that an institution which caters so well for the general public in matters æsthetic is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Exhibition consists in round numbers of about 500 oil pictures, 350 water colours, and ten pieces of sculpture, making in all 863 works—by far too large a number for anything like detailed criticism; and we must content ourselves, therefore, with indicating here and there those pictures whose merits more immediately commend them to the visitor.

Beginning with the catalogue in the large room, there will be found a landscape by George Cole which his son, the Academy Associate, might not be ashamed to own. It is called "Evening on the Thames" (7), and represents in the foreground a wain of hay going along the sedgy river, while a church tower in the distance looms up above the haze of evening. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A., sends also an evening effect, and treats it with some originality. In this "Sunset" (16) of his we see some cattle wending towards the spectator through a rich clover-field, which is dominated by a rounded hill in the distance. The effect of peace and stillness is well given. To the same class of subject belong A. F. Grace's "Harvest Moon" (32), which reveals a man paddling a punt with some children in it across a well-wooded river; and "Sunset at Sea" (13), by L. C. Miles, which, though hung low, is truthfully and vigorously painted. H. T. Dawson, junior's "View near Chatham" (28), is remarkable for the nice silvery way in which he has treated the morning mist, as the elder Dawson, in his picture of "A Common" (91), is distinguished by the truthful manner in which he represents the darkling clouds of evening rising on the horizon, while the zenith is still bright with a pale after-glow. Another well-conceived picture is E. F. Munn's "Britanny" (122), in which is seen a female peasant carrying a brazier, with a cottage behind her. There is much force and originality in the treatment of this picture,

and the effect of gloamin' is cleverly caught. "Oystermouth, South Wales" (166), by G. Sant, is silvery and luminous, as J. W. B. Knight, in his "Yalding, Tees, and Twyford Bridge on the Medway" (177), is warm and glowing; indeed, the glowing quality is carried rather too far, and the general finish of the picture by no means far enough. For suggestive treatment, we would point to E. Ellis, where "Setting Crab Pots off the Yorkshire Coast" (185), with a boat in the foreground and sails in the distance seen phantom-like through the mist, while to the right tower up the beetling cliffs, is one of the best impressionist pictures in the exhibition. This list of pictures, dealing with atmospheric phenomena and phases of light and shade as beheld in landscape, could scarcely be closed better than with A. J. Woolmer's large picture of "The Birth of Venus" (193). Surely sunrise, in spite of a little crudeness here and there, arising perhaps from want of finish, was never more brilliantly portrayed. Here and there, amidst the summer waves, sea nymphs disport themselves, while towards us comes the new-made goddess, binding up her hair as she walks.

The figures in this picture remind us that there are in the gallery many subject compositions deserving notice, and one of the most refined and poetical of these is the same artist's "Imogen Sleeping" (64), which hangs by the fireplace. In the same honourable position will be found P. H. Calderon's "Sibyl" (65)—wrongly spelt in the catalogue—representing a pretty dark girl in loose white dress; "The Image of his Father" (56), lying on his mother's knee, while the fisherman-dad sits laughing on the side of the table, by T. Roberts; studies of an Old Man and Old Woman (61 and 73), by James Sant, R.A.; and the study for M. Elmore's famous picture of Lenore (69). W. L. Wyllie's "At 'The Good Intent'" (77) shows an assemblage of sailors and their lasses refreshing themselves in the large parlour of some waterside public-house. It is very sketchy but, at the same time, very realistic. Another remarkably observant painter whose work is always artistic in handling and in tone is H. Caffieri. In his "Corner of a Studio" (36) sits a thoughtful-looking girl, in a pink dress, leaning back and looking at her work on the easel. A. Ludovici's "Judy must have a new rig-out" (47), showing an old Punch-and-Judy man, with his daughter, attending to the "theatrical" properties, is also a good subject, but a little wanting in decision.

L. Cattermole's "Thunder and Lightning" (48), represents a lot of scampering horses, very spiritedly drawn, and "A Scramble" (107), by E. A. Holmes, shows a lot of young pigs rushing towards the piece of bread held by a boy who leans over the edge of their sty. There is commendable freedom in the painting of this picture. Another animal-painter of considerable power and greater promise is J. S. Noble, who, with great truth to nature and local fact, shows us a drover on his "sheltie," accompanied by a couple of inevitable colliers "collecting the drove" (95) of picturesque Highland cattle which he means taking away down South to some well-frequented Lowland market. E. J. Cobbett throws a warm broad glow of evening into his picture of peasant girls "Returning from Market" (102); and W. H. Gadsby is wonderfully free and effective in his little girl rolling the floury paste for the "Apple-Pudding" (121). C. Cattermole is dramatic and full of nice feeling in "Disarmed" (142), in which a girl interferes to prevent a fight between two cavaliers. W. Bromley's "Come Along" (147) represents a girl waiting for her little sister as she toddles over the easy stepping-stones in the river. John Bromley's "Preparing Dinner" (520)—a well-defined interior as to light and shade, showing girl peeling potatoes—is an immense advance on his last year's work. J. Hayllar's "Sympathy and Sorrow" (182) has character as well as sentiment. The gardener, having dug a hole, stands by and contemplates his sorrowing young lady, who sits with a little basket on her lap containing her dead dove.

In architecture, Wyke Bayliss is more than ordinarily space-suggesting and grand in his "Interior of Strasbourg Cathedral," which very properly holds the place of honour on the right-hand wall.

We have by no means exhausted the names of the more conspicuous artists in the present exhibition. There are H. E. Glindoni, G. E. Hicks, C. A. Smith, D. Passmore, R. I. Gordon, E. A. Storey, A.R.A., D. Cameron, R. Redgrave, R.A., E. M. Ward, R.A., and several others whose works have both quality and interest; but our space is already exhausted.

THE WILLIAM SMITH WATER-COLOUR COLLECTION.

The late William Smith, F.S.A., so long and honorably associated with the art of this country, has left to the nation a library of art-books, in splendid condition, and a collection of water-colour drawings, which will complete the historical collection of water colours already possessed by the South Kensington Museum. Of the 222 paintings, ranging from Cozens, Girtin, and Turner, to artists who are still among us, there are seventy-five examples of artists (fifty-seven in number) who were previously unrepresented in the museum. It will thus be seen that Mr. Smith's bequest is one of national importance.

The Prime Minister has appointed the Earl of Dudley to be a trustee of the National Gallery, in the place of the late Marquis of Northampton.

The large and very interesting collection of drawings, with a few oil paintings, by David Cox, formed during many years by the late Mr. W. Stone Ellis, of Streatham, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Friday and Saturday last. A large proportion of the drawings were more or less sketchy and unfinished, though all showing the great power of the master, and some fifty or more were completed works. There were also some drawings by the son of the artist, who is a member of the Water-Colour Society, by F. Taylor, and other painters. The sale of 364 lots made a total of £17,911.

The Gibson collection of Wedgwood ware, one of the most complete and beautiful ever formed, which belonged to the late Dr. Gibson, was sold, last week, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, bringing some of the highest prices ever obtained for Wedgwood ware, the sale realising £4376.

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on the 8th inst., Mr. H. H. Statham gave a lecture upon the Principles of Architecture as Illustrated in the Greek and Gothic Styles. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., occupied the chair. The object of the lecturer was to show that there is a definite and ascertainable principle underlying all true styles of architecture, and that this might be shown by a comparison of the characteristics of two of the greatest and purest styles—the Greek and the Gothic.

Early on Sunday a fire occurred at Ashford, Kent, by which a man, his wife, and three children were burnt to death.

Under the title of "Lessons in Massacre," Mr. Gladstone has written another pamphlet, published by Mr. John Murray, on the subject of the Bulgarian massacres. It is declared by its title to be "An Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria, since May, 1876, chiefly from the papers presented by command."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ST. GERMANS.

The Right Hon. Harriet, Dowager Countess of St. Germans, died at Pisa, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-seven. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, by Jemima, his wife, only child of the Hon. John Yorke, fourth son of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. She married, Aug. 19, 1819, John, Earl of St. Germans, his second wife, but had no issue. The present Earl of St. Germans, at one time Viceroy of Ireland, is the nephew of her Ladyship's husband.

BARONESS MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baroness Meyer de Rothschild died on board her yacht, at Nice, on the 9th inst. She sailed in her yacht *Czarina* from Southampton in September last for the Mediterranean, in the hope of benefiting her health, which had been delicate since the death of her husband, three years ago, and had visited Malta, Athens, and other places of interest. At Nice she met her daughter Hannah and Miss Cohen, who were with the Baroness at her death. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Cohen, and married, June 26, 1850, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who died Feb. 6, 1874, by whom she had an only daughter, Hannah. The Jewish charities of the metropolis have lost a most generous patroness by her death.

THE HON. W. J. COVENTRY.

The Hon. William James Coventry, fourth and youngest son of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, by his second wife, Peggy, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, Surrey, died, on Sunday last, at Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire. He was born Jan. 1, 1797, and was therefore in his eighty-first year, and married, July 26, 1821, Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. James Laing, of Jamaica, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He had been Major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry since 1861.

SIR JOHN FORDYCE.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose death is just recorded, entered the artillery in 1822, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1872. During the intervening fifty years he saw much service in India. He was at the capture of Arracan, went through the Sutlej campaign, commanded a battery of artillery at Ferozeshah and Soobraon, was in the advance on Lahore, served the Punjab campaign, commanded a troop of horse artillery at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and went in pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Kyber Pass. Finally, he was at the head of the artillery in forcing the Kohet Pass, under Sir Charles Napier. He had several war medals and clasps; and was created K.C.B. in 1873.

ADMIRAL SWINBURNE.

Charles Henry Swinburne, Admiral R.N., J.P., died at his residence, Holmwood, Shiplake, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was second son of Sir John Edward Swinburne, sixth Baronet, of Capheaton, by Emma, his wife, daughter of R. H. A. Bennett, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and was educated at the Royal Naval College. He married, May 19, 1836, Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, by whom he leaves, with junior issue, Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet.

MR. W. P. GIFFARD.

Walter Peter Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, D.L., one of the best estates and best descended gentlemen in that county, died at his seat, near Wolverhampton, on the 6th inst., aged eighty. He was third son of Thomas Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, sister of William, tenth Earl of Devon, and succeeded to the family estates at the decease of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard, in 1861. He married, July 7, 1836, Henrietta Dorothy, second daughter of Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart., of Aquilade, by whom he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Inge, of Whittington Hurst, and Mrs. Vernon, of Hilton Park, and an only son, Walter Thomas Courtenay Giffard, now of Chillington, J.P. and D.L. The Giffards of Chillington derive descent from Osborne Giffarde, a Norman, who was at the Conquest of England, 1066.

MR. T. M. GOODLAKE.

Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley and Shellingford, in Berks, died, on March 10, at his town residence, 5, Upper Brook-street, in his seventieth year. The family have been resident at Letcomb, near Wantage, for many generations antecedent to the institution of registers, in 1547. The original warrant of the manors was made out to Thomas Godelac, or Guthlac, in 1370. The name is presumed by antiquarians to be of Danish origin, and is identical with the Danish saint who flourished in the twelfth century in the diocese of Ely. Mr. Goodlake was a considerable landowner in Berkshire, of which county he was J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1834. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards. Mr. Goodlake was born June 7, 1807, and married, in 1828, Emilia Maria, daughter of the late Sir Edward B. Baker, Bart., and Lady Elizabeth, sister of the late Duke of Leinster, by whom he has, with other issue, Thomas Leinster, J.P. for Berks and Oxon, born May 13, 1829, and married, in 1854, Mary Frederica, only sister of the present Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.

The deaths are also announced of—

J. S. Bowerbank, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., on the 9th inst.
Major-General Francis Montagu Ommamney, late Royal Artillery, on the 5th inst.
Mary Ann, Lady Anderson, wife of Sir George Campbell Anderson, on the 5th inst.
Captain Thomas Hooper, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coastguards, on the 4th inst., aged forty-three.
Marianne, Lady Alderson, wife of Sir James Alderson, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, on the 5th inst.
Rev. Richard Underwood, M.A., Prebendary of the Cathedral and Vicar of All Saints', Hereford, on the 4th inst.
Miss Ann Maxwell Graham, of Williamwood, N.B., the co-representative of the Grahams of Tamraway, and the Maxwells of Williamwood, on the 6th inst.
Edward Berwick, Esq., A.B., President of Queen's College, Galway (brother of the late Judge Berwick, who was killed in the Abergele railway accident), on the 7th inst.
Warren William Richard Peacocke, Esq., of Efford, Lynton, Hants, J.P., eldest son of the late Admiral Richard Peacocke, on the 5th inst., aged fifty-five.
Deputy Inspector-General Alexander Eugene Mackay, M.D., an able and conscientious public servant and one of the most respected medical officers of the Navy, at his residence, Clifton-hill, St. John's-wood, on the 10th inst.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Williamson, fourth battalion 60th Rifles, third son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., by Anne Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Henry, Lord Ravensworth, on the 4th inst., at Whitburn Hall, near Sunderland, aged forty-three.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J G C (Tottenham).—Is there not a solution to your problem by 1. Q to Kt 3rd? Black's only reply appears to be 1. B to B 6th, when there follows 2. Q takes B P (ch) and 3. Q to B 5th, mate.

W H L and W L A.—The conception embodied in the problem is good, but the threatened promotion of the Black Pawns suggests the first move at a glance.

C M B (Dundee).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request. Thanks for the problem.

T G (Smithwick).—The problem received from you some time ago is still under examination. For the 1st batch please accept our thanks.

L D (City-road).—Much too simple. A chess problem should be something more than a position wherein one side can win in a defined number of commonplace moves. Study the works of experienced composers, and let us hear from you again.

S WESTERN (Greenwich).—Both games are below our standard. We are, nevertheless, obliged for the trouble you have taken in transcribing and sending them.

L S R (Sheffield).—Your question is not intelligibly phrased. If you mean to ask, can a Pawn in advancing two squares capture a Pawn in passing, the answer is, No.

J de HONSTEYN (Brussels).—Your very full and accurate analysis of Mr. Kidson's clever strategy (No. 1724) deserves special mention. We congratulate you upon your success.

E W (Boulogne).—A player cannot castle after either K or R has been moved. The laws of chess, and much valuable information concerning them, are set forth fully in Staunton's "Chess Praxis," a copy of which can be obtained through any bookseller.

E R (Hampstead).—Caissa is the fanciful name conferred by Sir William Jones upon the heroine of a poem on chess published by him in 1763.

PROBLEMS received from T F Smythe, C M Baxter, T Guest, and D Dally.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1723 received from B Edges, J Harnden, G R Kent, Treunouch, D H. Monkey, F O Eggers, Gellips, Vig, Latta, T Letchford, G Whitehead, Paul, Jane N, G J S, and E W Wilmott.

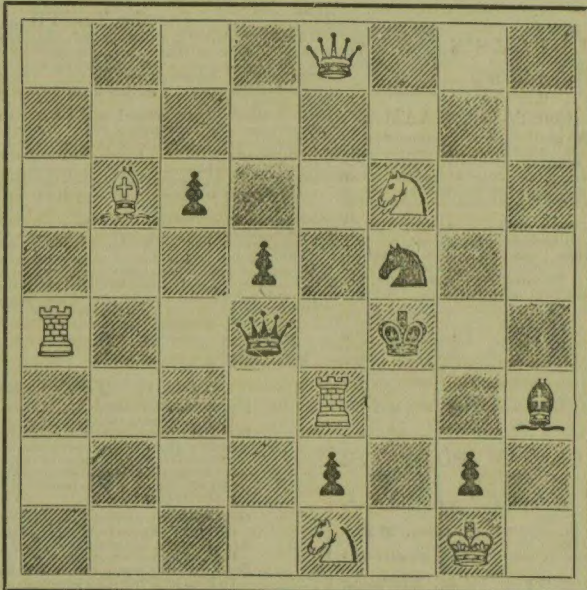
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1724 received from J de Honsteyn, Woolwich Chess Club, W Leeson, J Woods, and H B.

NOTE.—As only five correct solutions of this remarkably difficult problem have been received, we hold over the answer for a week in order that our correspondents may have another opportunity of discovering it. In the meantime it will, perhaps, be satisfactory to the eighty-three correspondents who believe they have solved this problem by 1. Q to K sq, to point out that, in reply to that move, Black can play 1. B to B 7th, and should White continue with 2. R takes B, the answer is, 2. B takes Kt, after which Black cannot be mated on the third move. Against 1. R to K 2nd—a very plausible line of play—Black's defence is 1. Kt takes Kt; and, if White pursues the attack with 2. Kt to K 5th (discovering check), Black interposes the Kt, and so prolongs the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves. The other suggested solutions—Kt to Kt 5th (ch); Kt to K 6th (ch); B to Kt 6th; and B takes P at R 6th—are also ineffective, as a little careful examination should show.

PROBLEM No. 1726.

By A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing Skirmish, that occurred recently, between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. J. I. MINCHIE. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Very well played. If Black now captures the R, White wins easily. Suppose—	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q takes Kt P	Q takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Q takes Kt P	R to K sq
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	15. Q takes R	K takes B
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. Q takes R	K to K 2nd
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	17. Q to K 2nd (ch)	K to K 2nd
7. P to Q Kt 4th		18. B to Kt 5th (ch), winning the Q.	

Mr. Macdonnell is very partial to this move in off-hand games. Although inferior, in our judgment, to 7. Q to Kt 3rd, it is less hackneyed, and always produces a lively game.

7.	B to Kt 3rd	15.	Q to K 2nd
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th	16. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
9. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K R 4th	17. P takes R P	Kt to B 3rd
10. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	18. P to Q R 6th	R takes P
11. P takes Kt	B takes P	19. B takes R	P takes B
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	20. B to R 3rd	K to K 2nd
13. Q takes B	Q to B 3rd	21. P to R 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
14. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	22. Q R to Q sq	R to Q sq
15. Q takes P		23. R takes P	R takes R
		24. R to Q sq, and Black resigned.	

A smart affair played in London, a few days ago, between the Rev. A. CYRIL PEARSON and Mr. W.—(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13.	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. B to B 2nd	Q to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P		
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt to Kt 3rd	K to R sq
5. B takes Kt P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	16. Q to R 5th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
7. Kt to K 2nd		17. Kt to B 5th	

We prefer 3. P to Q 4th at this point. The move in the text is sound enough, but it permits White to get a formidable attack in the opening.

Black might have safely taken the R with Kt; for, if White should then play 15. Q to Q 4th (ch), Black interposes the Q, and White cannot take the B without submitting to the loss of a second Rook.

Q to Kt 2nd would obviously have been better. The move made serves but to expose the K still more to the action of the opposing forces.

White conducts this part of the game with much force and vigour.

7.	Kt to B 3rd	17.	Kt to B 5th
8. P to K 5th	Kt takes P	18. Q to R 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
9. B to Kt 3rd	Castles	19. Kt takes R P	Q to Kt 2nd
10. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	20. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. K to Kt sq)	
11. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt		
12. B takes Kt	Kt to Q 7th	21. Kt to B 6th (ch), and wins.	
13. B takes K Kt P			

This sacrifice can hardly be considered sound, but it tends to enliven the game.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday evening last the members of the City of London Chess held high festival in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the club. Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president, filled the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. J. A. Manning, the vice-president, and among the company assembled were a large number of the leading English chessplayers. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured and the health of the several officers of the club had been received with acclamation, the toast of "The Lady Chessplayers" was proposed by M. Delannoy, the well-known chess-writer. "The Chess Press" and "The Visitors" brought the list of toasts to a conclusion. The proceedings were enlivened by some good singing and an excellent performance upon the pianoforte by Mr. Hailes.

Captain Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B., was, yesterday week, admitted to the freedom of the City, as a citizen and shipwright of London, by Mr. B. Scott, F.R.A.S., the Chamberlain, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Aldermen. Sir George was presented to the Chamberlain by a deputation from the Court of the Shipwrights' Company.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 21, 1875, of the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Ribblesdale, late of Gisburne Park, Yorkshire, who died on Aug. 25 last, at Loeches les Bains, Switzerland, was proved on the 1st ult. at the Wakefield District Registry by the Rev. William Parsons Warburton, William Henry Melvill, and Arthur Ingram Robinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Lister, all the portraits of his ancestors, family pictures, plate, and furniture at Gisburne Park; to his sisters, the Hon. Adelaide Drummond, the Hon. Isabel Mary Warburton, and the Hon. Elizabeth Theresa Melvill, £1000 each; to his half-sisters, Lady Georgina Adelaide Peel and Lady Victoria Villiers, £500 each; to his steward, Thomas Chew, £250; to George Leopold Greville and Thomas Lister, of The Cottage, Groby, near Leicester, £5000 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to all his children, except the son who succeeds him in the title.

The will of Mr. John Floyer, late of Hints Hall, in the county of Stafford, who died on Jan. 1 last, has been proved in the Lichfield District Registry by Thomas Argyle, Edward Argyle, and Thomas Argyle, jun., all of Tamworth, gentlemen, the trustees and executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths all his plate to his cousin, Philip Stapleton Humberston, Esq., and his paintings and pictures to his cousin, John Levett, Esq. His mansion-house, called Hints Hall, with the manor and estate of Hints, and all his personal estate, he gives and devises to his said trustees, upon trusts for absolute sale and conversion; testator bequeaths an annuity of £200 per annum to his housekeeper, for long and faithful service, and legacies to all his old servants; he gives pecuniary legacies, amounting to about £70,000, amongst which are the following:—To the Staffordshire Infirmary and Birmingham General Hospital, £500 each; and to the cottage tenants on the estate at the time of his death, £200, to be divided amongst them, at the discretion of his executors; the residue is bequeathed equally to his cousins, John Levett, Edward Levett, Robert Thomas Kennedy Levett, Charles Levett, and Henry Levett, Esquires.

The will and codicil, dated April 15 and June 5, 1875, of Mr. Xenophon Balli, late of No. 20, Great Winchester-street, and of No. 31, Pembroke-gardens, who died on Jan. 17 last, were proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Calliope Balli, the widow, John Balli, the son, and John Hollams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; to Mr. Hollams, as some acknowledgment for his trouble, 200 guineas; and the rest of his property to his three sons, John, Nicholas, and Xenophon. The testator states that the reason he makes no provision for his wife and his two daughters, Mary Panas and Angeliue Pagliano, is that he has already otherwise provided for them.

The will, dated March 24, 1857, of Mr. Walter Thomas Fawcett, late of No. 29, Threadneedle-street, and of No. 70, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Frances Fawcett, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will, dated March 9, 1867, with a codicil, dated Aug. 13, 1869, of Mrs. Emily Chappell, late of No. 14, George-street, Hanover-square, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by William Chappell and Samuel Arthur Chappell, two of the sons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix, subject to a few legacies, divides her property between her nine children.

The will, dated Nov. 8, 1875, of Mr. George Charman Haines, M.R.C.S., late of No. 5, River-street, Bath, who died on Dec. 28 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Allen Chandler, the nephew, Henry Frederick Napper, Albert Napper, and Allen Chandler the younger, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Moline, for life; at her death one half is to go to her son, Percy Moline, and the other half to her two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 1, 1876, and Jan. 9, 1877, of Mr. Francis Lyon Barrington, late of Hetton Hall, Durham, who died on Jan. 15 last, were proved on the 5th ult. by Robert Heale Gamlen, Josiah Burdett, and the Right Hon. George William Viscount Barrington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to Viscount Barrington, £1000; to his other executors, £100 each; to Miss Mary Ann Swindall, £250 and an annuity of £500; and legacies to all his servants. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty he settles upon the Right Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dowager Viscountess Barrington for life; with remainder to Francis Lyon Bowes, the second son of the present Earl of Strathmore.

The will, dated June 29, 1875, of the Rev. Edward Stuart, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square, who died on the 15th ult., at No. 2, Munster-square, Regent's Park, was proved on the 27th ult. by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., the brother-in-law of the deceased, the sole executor, to whom, subject to the payment of his lawful debts and funeral expenses, he gives and bequeaths all he may die possessed of. The personal estate is sworn under £8000.

The *Manchester Courier* says that the late Mr. N. Greenhalgh, in addition to providing funds for the erection and endowment of two churches and schools at Bolton, has bequeathed £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society and Bible Society, £1000 towards a new infirmary at Bolton, and £500 to the sustentation fund for the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster. All the seats in the churches are to be free. The personalty was sworn under £120,000.

Miss Ann Maxwell Graham, of Williamwood, near Glasgow, has left £500 to the National Life-Boat Institution for Scotland, and other legacies to local charities, amounting in all to £4600, with residue amounting to over £20,000, to form a charitable society for the relief of Protestant persons bearing the names of Maxwell or Hutchison, and for the higher education and starting in business of their children.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth to be seal-keeper of the county palatine, in the room of his deceased father.

Mr. Salt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, presided, on Monday, over another sitting of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of sanctioning the use of steam-cars upon tramways. Mr. Hughes, engineer, of Leicester, and Mr. O. B. King, C.E., of London, gave evidence in favour of the proposition. Mr. Hughes described a steam-engine which is doing good work on the Edinburgh tram-lines. The evidence was unanimous that the use of steam does not frighten horses, while it was shown that the cost was considerably below that of horse power.

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WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?—Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? Many have wondered how those dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, longer to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation. It beautifies the teeth and gums. It arrests the decay of the teeth. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth. It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
The emerald buds adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the rich garden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearl white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violets blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy power
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it is not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

"Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day,
That the reason that teeth do decay
Is traced to some objects that form in the gums,
And eat them in time quite away.
Animalcules, they say, are engendered—that is,
If the mouth is not wholesome and clean;
And I also have heard that the living animalcules
Are the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause
Living objects to form on your teeth,
And certainly and silently do they gnaw on
In cavities made underneath;
But a certain preservative Gallup has found,
To keep your mouth as wholesome and clean;
And you're perfectly right for your teeth to preserve,
There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use,
And no danger its use can attend;
For clever physicians and dentists as well
Their uniform praises now blend.
They say it's the best preparation that's known,
It need not be used when you're seen,
That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell
In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it difficult to find anything new and good; it is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it call to it. The most numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

What Charm does FLORILINE possess,
That it should rank so high,
And round the globe that magic name
Like lightning swiftly fly?
What is it? Why its excellence,
Which day by day is seen;
And now no toilet is complete
Without there's FLORILINE.

What charm does FLORILINE possess?
The breath it renders sweet;
The teeth it makes as white as snow,
With pearly tint complete.
The Mouth it makes so fresh and pure,
And healthy, too, and clean;
And those are charms which all admit
Arise from FLORILINE.

What charm does FLORILINE possess?
It cleanses well the mouth,
And makes it as ambrosial air,
The flowers of sunny south;
Preservatives of pearly teeth,
From tartar keeps them clean;
And thus it has a special charm,
The Fragrant FLORILINE.

FLORILINE. For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Eckell, celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 1871.—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds of them would never visit a dentist who would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. King-ton, Malta; Sathage and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth; Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingston, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridge-street, Batavia; B. and Co., Rangoon; Treacher and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, 40, Rue de la Etoile, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Rickford and Sons, Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hutton and Laws, Launceston, Tasmania; J. A. Cleafe, 32, Rue de Bon Vite, Lisbon; J. O. Sharland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists where J. O. Sharland.

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HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large FANTASMINCON VANS, and fitting in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.

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THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, price 25s. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

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Ornamental, all black	3s. 6d.	20s.	25s.
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Fire-irons, Fire-iron Rests, Coal-Boxes, &c., in great variety.			

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